

FDIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Japan, U.S. Near Agreement on 'ACMI' Air Zone	C 1
Thatcher's Election Victory in Britain Hailed	C 1
Fishermen Use Decoys To Distract Soviets	C 1
Illegal Fishing Probe Begins	C 2
CGDK's Son Sann Denies Criticizing Sihanouk	C 2
MITI Minister Resigns; Uno Selected for Post	C 3
Briefs: PRC Steel Order	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Kim Chong-il Reported To Make June Visit to PRC [KYODO]	D 1
Chon's Agricultural Policies Criticized	D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 9 Jun]	
S. Korean Education Minister's Remarks Denounced	D 1
Ho Chong-suk Meets Professor From U.S. University	D 2
Kim Il-song Greeted OAU Summit Conference	D 2
NODONG SINMUN on Blood Ties Between Party, People [6 Jun]	D 3
NODONG SINMUN on Organization of Rail Transport [9 Jun]	D 10
Briefs: DPRK-USSR Health Cooperation; DPRK-PRC Children Meeting	D 12

SOUTH KOREA

ROK Agrees to Japan-PRC Commercial Overflights	E 1
Japanese Paper Says ROK Residents May Visit PRC	E 1
Chon Receives Sri Lankan IPU Official	E 2
Parties Welcome Kim Yong-sam Ending 'Fast'	E 2
[KOREA HERALD 10 Jun]	
Assembly Speaker Announces 10-Day Special Session	E 3
Solutions to Complex Political Issues Sought	E 3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 8 Jun]	

BURMA

Government Troops Call Off Attacks on Karens [AFP]	G 1
Briefs: Justices Council Resignation	G 1

KAMPUCHEA

Secretariat Circular on Prague Conference	H 1
VODK Says SRV Moved Border Markers in Svay Rieng	H 1
VODK Hails Opposition to SRV by Khmer Soldiers	H 1
Briefs: Soviet Delegation; Meeting in Phnom Penh	H 3

LAOS

Rebels Said To Join Forces With Khmer Resistance	I 1
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 10 Jun]	
Delegation Leaves for East Europe, Mongolia	I 1
Sali Vongkhamsao Receives USSR Delegation	I 1
Khamtai Siphandon Receives Outgoing PRK Envoy	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Ambassadors 9 June	I 2
Briefs: USSR Wood Industry Delegation; Swedish Cooperation	I 3
Memorandum; Swedish-Built Bridge	

THAILAND

SRV Foreign Minister Thach Continues Visit [AFP]	J 1
Comments on Talks With Sitthi [AFP]	J 1
Spokesman Reports on Talks	J 2
'Friendly' Communique Reported [BANGKOK POST 10 Jun]	J 2
Thach on SRV-Thai 'Hotline' [BANGKOK POST 10 Jun]	J 4
Discusses Kampuchea Proposals [NATION REVIEW 10 Jun]	J 5
Lack of 'Old Shibboleths' in Thach Talks Lauded	J 6
[NATION REVIEW 10 Jun]	
Explosives Indicated as Cause of Helicopter Crash	J 7
'Thai Military Sources' on Fighting in Burma	J 7
[BANGKOK POST 10 Jun]	
Immigration Official Notes Gritz Departure	J 8
[BANGKOK POST 10 Jun]	
Official Warns Businessmen on SRV Economy	J 8

VIETNAM

Commission Communique on May PRC 'War Crimes'	K 1
U.S.-Japan Exercise on Okinawa Condemned	K 1
SRV Professor Concludes 2-Month U.S. Visit	K 2
Pham Van Dong Condolenses USSR on Ship Accident	K 2
Scientific Cooperation Accord With USSR Signed	K 3
Publishing Agreement With USSR Signed in Hanoi	K 3
Nguyen Co Thach Leaves Bangkok 10 June	K 3
SRV, Laos Cooperate in Road Building Project	K 4
Efforts to Counter Sabotage Stepped Up	K 4
Postponement of Commercial Tax Levy Urged	K 5
[NHAN DAN 8 Jun]	
LATE REPORT: Station Editor on PRC Schemes	K 5
Briefs: Hanoi Grain Collection; Ben Tre Paddy;	
Dong Nai Labor; Coal Sector Production	K 8

PHILIPPINES

BULLETIN TODAY on SRV Policy Toward Kampuchea [8 Jun]	P 1
'Wage Discrepancies' of U.S. Bases Workers Cited	P 2
[TIMES JOURNAL 9 Jun]	
Enrile Urges Vigilance Against Subversives	P 2

JAPAN, U.S. NEAR AGREEMENT ON 'ACMI' AIR ZONE

OW100723 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 10 KYODO -- Japan and the United States are close to an agreement on establishing an air zone in Japan for air combat maneuvering instrumentation (ACMI), Defense Agency sources said Friday. Defense Agency chief Kazuo Tanikawa will give Japan's formal reply to the U.S. request made in August 1981 for creation of an ACMI air zone, a key issue in Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, when he visits the U.S. in mid-August at the earliest for bilateral defense summit talks.

The ACMI, designed to accommodate combat drills for F-15 fighters at the U.S. Kadena base in Okinawa, is a system for directing such drills through electric waves beamed from a ground command center to a specific air zone to be established over the open seas. The U.S. had asked Japan to create the zone and provide the U.S. with five tracking stations (sea buoys) on the sea. The sources said the air zone was originally planned for an area southwest of the Okinawan main island but later changed to east-southeast of Amami-Oshima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, due to opposition by Okinawan people fearing it would endanger civil flights. The sources did not mention where the air zone would be created on the ground that the Transport Ministry and the U.S. Air Force in Japan are still conducting working-level consultations on the matter. However, it is believed to be an area of about 2,400 square kilometers about 57 kilometers from Amami-Oshima Island and about 56 kilometers from the Okinawan main island, according to the sources. The sources said the government has to obtain consent to the creation of the air zone from airline companies. The air zone will enable drills by the U.S. Air Force in Kadena, Okinawa, but the Defense Agency said the Air Self-Defense Force plans to use it in the future.

THATCHER'S ELECTION VICTORY IN BRITAIN HAILED

OW100355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 10 KYODO -- The overwhelming victory of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party in the general election Friday (Japan time) is certainly welcome to the Japanese Government, sources here said. The sources pointed out that Thatcher firmly supported the call of the Japanese Government under Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for intermediate nuclear force (INF) reduction on a global basis to avoid the redeployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe to Asia. The Japanese Government is certainly glad the Conservative Party, which gives due consideration to the security of the Far East in connection with the INF talks, will continue to be in charge of the British Government, they said. They said Japanese leaders are sure that Thatcher will carry on her security as well as economic policies with confidence as a result of the election victory. The sources further said that the stern attitude taken by Thatcher during the time of the Falkland conflict last year must have attracted voters in the latest election. The anti-nuclear peace movement has not caused so much disadvantage for the Conservative Party in the election as expected, they added.

FISHERMEN USE DECOYS TO DISTRACT SOVIETS

OW091405 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- Japanese fishermen used decoys or "q-boats" to distract Soviet supervisors last year while illegally hauling in salmon in the north Pacific, according to an industry spokesman.

Yukio Kanazawa, managing director of the Federation of Japan Salmon Fisheries Cooperative Associations, made the admission in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. Kanazawa confirmed rumors that medium-size Japanese salmon fishing boats had entered fishery zones from which they were banned under a Russo-Japanese fishing accord last year. Japanese fishermen hit on the idea of operating "q-boats" after three Soviet observers were given permission to supervise Japanese fishing operations from aboard a Japanese ship as a result of Russo-Japanese fishery negotiations.

Use of the decoys was formally approved at an executive meeting of the federation before the salmon fishing season began May 1 last year, industry sources said. The sources said a total of 198 medium-size salmon fishing boats were allowed to operate and 29 of them were designated as "q-boats" or decoys to distract Soviet attention. While the decoys were being watched by the Soviet observers, other ships crossed the regulatory line into the banned zones to take fish, they said.

The sources said the federation earlier planned to redouble the number of such ships this year as another Soviet observer will be added but said it would have to abandon the plan. Kanazawa said that as representative of Japan's salmon fishing industry he feels responsibility for damaging Japanese prestige by sending "q-boats" to shield illegal operations. Akira Matsuura, chief of the fishery agency, said he has never heard of such a story but pledged to look into the matter.

Illegal Fishing Probe Begins

OW100421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo June 10 KYODO -- The fishery agency Friday started a full-scale probe into reported illegal operations by Japanese salmon fishermen in the north Pacific by using decoy boats to distract Soviet supervisors. The agency's probe so far showed a National Federation of Japanese Salmon Fishermen admitted the illegal operations and it also planned to send decoy boats or "q-boats" to the north Pacific from mid this month to shield their illegal operations.

The agency was to Summon Yukio Kanazawa, managing director of the Federation of Japan Salmon Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Friday to ask him to give up the plan to send decoy boats. The agency is also studying strict administrative punishment for the nation's salmon fishing industry.

CGDK'S SON SANN DENIES CRITICIZING SIHANOUK

OW090913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- Son Sann, prime minister of the tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea fighting Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Thursday denied press reports that he had criticized Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the coalition president. Speaking at the Japan National Press Club, Son Sann, here on an 11-day unofficial visit since last Saturday, reaffirmed the unity of the three groups forming the anti-Vietnam coalition. "They are three separate groups, but they are together," he said.

Prince Sihanouk was reported to have said he would quit in the next weeks or months if Son Sann continued criticizing him. Sihanouk and Son Sann established the Kampuchean resistance coalition with Khieu Samphan, leader of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, in June 1982 to fight against Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and troops of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Son Sann, who is also president of the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said the only way to solve the Kampuchean issue is to seek a political solution in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

The resolutions call for complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of the self-determination right of the Kampuchean people through U.N.-supervised elections.

Son Sann said any other attempts for settlement of the problem are "something the coalition does not want."

He was referring to a proposal by Australia to play an intermediary role for settlement of the Kampuchean question and an announcement in April by Thailand that it is ready to discuss the issue with Vietnam if the latter withdraws its troops 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border. "Not one inch of our national soil is negotiable," Son Sann said.

Son Sann went on to say that to solve such problems as increasing number of Kampuchean refugees and the exodus of the boat people without first seeing the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces is just like applying Tiger Balm on the forehead of a patient while he has a heart attack.

But he also said, we are ready to smooth out the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in full honor, although he did not elaborate the statement.

Son Sann said his group has 10,000 armed guerrillas and 4,000 others awaiting ammunition fighting on the front line. the coming wet season promises further changes in favor of the Kampuchean national resistance force, he said.

Son Sann appealed to Japan and member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for their assistance to achieve an early solution to the Kampuchean question.

MITI MINISTER RESIGNS; UNO SELECTED FOR POST

OW100705 Tokyo KYODO in English 0657 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 10 KYODO -- Sadanori Yamanaka resigned as minister of international trade and industry Friday for health reasons, government officials said. Yamanaka has been hospitalized since Monday.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone immediately named Sosuke Uno, acting secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, as the new MITI chief, the officials said.

BRIEFS

PRC STEEL ORDER -- Tokyo June 8 KYODO -- Japan's "big six" steelmakers have jointly won a Chinese order for 1.4 million metric tons of general carbon steel products for shipment in the latter half of the year, Nippon Steel Corp (NSC) said Wednesday. NCS said China would probably order about 1 million tons more to bring the total shipments in the later half to about 2.5 million tons. This would mean total Chinese orders this year of a record 5.8 million tons, about double the 2.87 million tons shipped last year. The existing annual high of 4.76 million tons was set in 1977. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 8 Jun 83 OW]

KIM CHONG-IL REPORTED TO MAKE JUNE VISIT TO PRC

OW100035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 10 KYODO -- Kim Chong-il, son of North Korean President Kim Il-song and secretary of the Workers' Party, visited China early this month, indicating China's official recognition of him as successor to his father as North Korean leader, according to diplomatic sources here. The sources said some of the diplomats had seen Kim Chong-il and his party in Beijing.

Chinese authorities have not denied the possibility of Kim's visit to China and said: "No announcement is to be made on the matter," hinting that he has really made a clandestine visit. If the visit was made, it would mean China's official recognition that Kim Chong-il is the heir apparent to Kim Il-song as North Korean president and deepening of relations between the two countries.

Kim Il-song visited China in September last year.

CHON'S AGRICULTURAL POLICIES CRITICIZED

SK091515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- Speaking before peasants, traitor Chon Tu-hwan told them to sow crops for special use, as the population "has been freed from worries about food."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Thursday brands his rigmarole as a brag of a beggarly wretch.

Asking if the population do not really worry about food in South Korea, the author of the commentary says: Reports from South Korea do not conceal that farming failed consecutively in recent years, leaving it no alternative but to import 8 million tons of foreign rice at the cost of more than 2,000 million dollars of foreign currency every year. The peasants themselves who produce rice, running out of provisions, leave their dear home villages on a wandering journey by hundreds of thousands every year.

By creating the impression that the food problem of the population has been solved during his office, traitor Chon Tu-hwan attempted to lull the complaint of the people about his reactionary agricultural policy and win their favor.

The puppet also sought to reduce South Korea more thoroughly to a market of the U.S. surplus farm produce by inducing the peasants to sow such crops for special use as sesame, neglecting staple crops such as rice, and thereby ingratiate themselves with the master and fill the safe of "Chongwadae" through misappropriation in the course of importing U.S. rice.

The puppet's protestation will never convince the workers languishing in hunger and the peasants crying over famine.

S. KOREAN EDUCATION MINISTER'S REMARKS DENOUNCED

SK100430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- The puppet education minister, speaking at a meeting on June 8, ranted that the recent claims of South Korean students were "very infeasible" and "leaning to the left" and, therefore, "intolerable," according to a foreign press report.

He stressed the need to "strengthen the campus discipline" and "intensify control" to maintain "order."

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is running wild in suppressing students, seized with uneasiness and fear in face of their mounting patriotic action.

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS PROFESSOR FROM U.S. UNIVERSITY

SK091550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, today met Dr. Kim Kwang-hun, a Korean professor at Coppin University in Maryland, the United States, on a visit to the homeland and had a conversation with him in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic feelings.

Present on the occasion was Chang Pong-chun, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

SK091606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- The greater leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 8 sent a message of greetings to the 19th summit conference of heads of state or government of the Organization of African Unity. The message reads:

I warmly congratulate the 19th summit conference of heads of state or government of the Organization of African Unity and the entire participating delegates on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

The current summit conference being held on the meaningful occasion of the 20th anniversary of founding of the OAU is of important significance in further strengthening unity and solidarity of Africa.

It is a more urgent question than ever before for the African countries to maintain independence and achieve solidarity under the present circumstances in which the imperialists, colonialists and racists ever intensify their moves to cause disputes and conflicts and strangle the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples by inculcating enmity and confrontation in the newly-emerging countries of the African Continent.

If the African countries are closely united in their struggle all manner of aggression and intervention, sabotage and subversion by imperialists will be thwarted and the cause of total liberation of Africa and its unity promoted.

I am sure that your conference, being convened amid the interest of the world progressive peoples, will make an epochal contribution to completely liquidating the vestige of colonialism in Africa and building an independent and prosperous new Africa by taking appropriate measures to strengthen unity and cooperation among the African countries in conformity with the requirements of the present situation and the noble ideal of the OAU.

I heartily wish the conference great success in its work.

NODONG SINMUN ON BLOOD TIES BETWEEN PARTY, PEOPLE

SK061237 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 5 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 6 June special article: "Blood Ties With the People Are the Source of the Invincible Might of Our Party"]

[Text] The mighty source of the working class comes from its ties with the people. A party that has blood ties with the people is victorious and invincible. Our party is the most powerful revolutionary one, because it is united with the people.

There has never been such a period as that of today when we can witness the party trusting the people while the latter follows the former and together, blended into one entity, are advancing the revolution and construction along the single, straight road of victory.

In various documents, including a treatise entitled "The WPK Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of Down-With-Imperialism," Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, explained the historic struggle to strengthen ties with the people, victory and experiences.

This provides a precious guideline in building a chuche-type revolutionary party. We are proud to have maintained blood ties between the party and the people and to have achieved great unity among the leader, the party and the people.

1. Strengthening ties with the people is a basic question in building the party of the working class.

The party is the representative of the working people and is a political organization struggling to achieve their happiness. Because of this, the party of the working class always respects the people, unites with them and forges ahead with the revolution and construction, firmly relying on them.

The people are the basic of the existence and activities of the party. Just as fish cannot live even for a moment without water, neither can the party exist for a moment without the people. Only the party that closely mingles with the people and that is supported and trusted by them can victoriously and invincibly demonstrate its might and play a role as the staff headquarters of the revolution.

Ties with the people still pose as an important question in the case of the ruling party. The party's seizure of power does not imply the automatic resolution of ties with the people. When the ruling party loses support and trust from the people, it will not only become impotent, but will also face the danger of its existence. This is a precious lesson afforded by the historic experience of the international communist movement. Therefore, both prior to or after seizing power, the party of the working class should concentrate on strengthening ties with the people.

Today, our party has achieved a most solid and vital ties with the people. This is the precious fruition of the historic struggle of our party to continuously strengthen its ties with the people along a new, unique road.

During the chuche era -- a new era during which the people, who were at one time oppressed and humiliated, have emerged as masters of their own destiny -- the mass foundation of the party of the working class further expanded. The party is assigned with the task of rallying the broad strata of the people as well as workers and peasants around it and of leading them to the road of the revolution. Such a historic task has been brilliantly achieved by our party.

Under very difficult circumstances, our party waged a struggle to strengthen its ties with the people. Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party center, a most solid unity between the party and the people has been achieved in our country.

Since the time when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of the revolution, he regarded the ties with the people as a basic question related to the destiny of the work of organizing the revolution and has made every possible effort to maintain blood ties between the party and the people.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader's profound theoretical and practical activities, a profound line and policy which the party should grasp in maintaining ties with the people have been provided, and a valuable example has been set in brilliantly maintaining blood ties between the party and the people.

The WPK, with roots deep among the people and closely united with them, is now vigorously forging ahead with the revolution and construction and is now demonstrating the wise nature of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party center in strengthening ties between the party and the people. The wise nature of our party leadership in brilliantly carrying out the work of strengthening its ties with the people lies in its helping to thoroughly implement a revolutionary mass line.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To strengthen a mass foundation, our party has paid close attention to implementing a revolutionary mass line. The mass line of our party is to rally the people as well as the working people around it by positively protecting the interests of the working people and by indoctrinating and reforming the people, and to achieve the revolutionary task by trusting the might of the people and by mobilizing them.

To correctly maintain its ties with the people, the party of the working class should delineate a line which it should grasp in achieving this end. A party that fails to have a correct line for winning over [chonchui] the people can never achieve invincible unity with the people.

By inventing a theory on a revolutionary mass line, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth a principle which our party should consistently grasp in maintaining its ties with the people. A revolutionary mass line is a basic principle of our party's activities based on the chuche idea, in which the people are the masters who decide everything. When we thoroughly implement this line for faithfully serving the working people, for uniting with them and firmly relying on their strength, we can brilliantly maintain ties between the party and the people.

Our party has found an important factor in strengthening its ties with the people from implementing the mass line; through all activities, it has vigorously waged a struggle to implement the mass line. Our party has firmly established a revolutionary mass outlook among functionaries and party members and has helped them to faithfully serve the people by increasing party-mindedness, the spirit of the working class and people-mindedness. At the same time, it has encouraged functionaries and party members to firmly abide by a class principle in working with the people, to firmly solidify the party's class position and to indoctrinate and boldly rally the broad strata of the people. Through this struggle, our party has maintained its blood ties with the broad strata of the people, has taken roots deep among them and successfully solved all questions in the revolution and construction by mobilizing them.

The unbreakable blood ties between our party and the people and all victories attained in the revolution and construction demonstrate the invincible vitality of the mass line. Had our party failed to vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to thoroughly implement the mass line during the past period, it would not have achieved the solid unity between the party and the people that we see today, achieved under difficult circumstances in which the composition of the residents was complicated and in which the class struggle was fierce.

The wise nature of the leadership of our party rests on the fact that it has helped adopt a revolutionary work system and method.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, said: Our party has established the system of work with men in an orderly manner and had adopted within the entire party a revolutionary work method and a popular work style.

Ties with the people are maintained through a work system and method. How successfully the party's line and policy are implemented following the correct formulation of this line and policy greatly depends on a work system and method. Therefore, the party of the working class should always pay close attention to continuously improving and completing a work system and method to maintain its blood ties with the people. By setting forth a new, unique idea that work with men is the basis of party work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a guideline in adopting a correct party work system and method.

Because the party is a political organization, it should regard work with men as the basis. By making the party work system and method work with men, we can prevent making party work administrative, technical and merely working-level, protect the nature of the party as a political organization and help it correctly assume its militant role and function.

Through the struggle to thoroughly convert party work into work with men, our party has established the system for party work with men as the basis and has created the ethos of firmly placing priority on political work -- work with men -- over all other work. As a result, the system of indoctrinating and moving cadre and party members has been established within the entire party in an orderly manner, along with the work system of rallying the people around the party by indoctrinating them and of vigorously organizing and mobilizing them to achieve the revolutionary task.

By establishing the system of work with men, our party has turned into a lively combat organization that, mingling with the people, always moves among them and that organizes and mobilizes them to implement party policies.

The basic policy which our party has followed in improving work methods and style is to establish within the entire party the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method and the Chongsan-ri spirit and method. The anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method and the Chongsan-ri spirit and method are a great revolutionary work method which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally invented and through which he has set a practical example. This is the model of a true communist-type method and style. Adopting this method is a true way to eliminate all timeworn work methods and style and to adopt a revolutionary, popular work style which fits socialist and communist society.

Through the struggle to adopt the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method and the Chongsanri spirit and method, a revolutionary, popular work style has been adopted, and the ethos of party work has basically changed. Thoroughly rejecting all timeworn ways of thinking and work style, such as senility, stalemate, easygoingness, slackness, passivism and conservatism, functionaries and party members have come to boldly carry our work. The ethos of destroying formalism and of solving all questions in a creative and effective manner has been firmly established. At the same time, the spirit of sharing weal and woe with the people, of taking the lead in setting examples for the people and of helping them show creative wisdom, with modest, simple and generous personality has been displayed.

A revolutionary spirit is prevailing within the entire party; all work is being carried out in an aggressive, lively manner. This is the trait of our party.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party center in introducing into the entire party the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type method -- a chuche-type party work method invented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- our party has turned into a motherly party which is always and endlessly faithful to the people as well as to the working people and into a militant party which vigorously leads the revolution and construction, closely united together with the people.

Indeed, the introduction into the entire party of the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method is a great contribution to improving party work methods and style to meet the requirements of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and to maintaining blood ties between the party and the people.

2. Today, our party maintains unbreakable blood ties with the people and is in firm unity with them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: Today, our party maintains blood ties with the masses, is absolutely supported and trusted by the masses from all walks of life, and our people, entirely trusting their fate to the party, are unwaveringly struggling following the road indicated by the party.

Our party, which is of one mind with the masses, is invincible and no force on earth can break the blood ties that our party maintains with the masses.

Our party is a glorious one which has been founded, strengthened and developed thanks to its blood ties with the masses. However, at no previous time in its long history have the ties, unity and cohesion between the party and the masses been so consolidated as they are today.

The solidity of the ties, unity and cohesion between our party and the popular masses stems from the people's absolute confidence in the party.

The unity between the party and the masses becomes solid not by any kind of sense of duty but only when it is based on a firm revolutionary faith and sense of obligation. The party's ties to the popular masses cannot last long if they are not based on trust stemming from faith.

Confidence in the party of our people who firmly trust and follow their party is solid and absolute. Because of this, our people have an inordinately high, fervent loyalty dedicated to upholding the party and are revolutionary people who have a strong willingness to unite.

It is a rock hard political faith of our party members and working people to firmly trust only the party and leader and follow them to the end. Nothing can undermine it.

Because of such a faith, our people are devotedly struggling, sacrificing everything they have on earth, for the party and leader, fatherland and revolution, tenaciously safeguarding and defending the party and leader under any circumstances.

Our party members and working people accept as absolute truth the party's lines and policies, decisions and directives. For the implementation of these, they are displaying an unlimited sense of devotion and sacrifice.

For our people it has become a traditional test of mettle to brilliantly fulfill any kind of task, no matter how difficult and vast it may be, with the entire party, whole nation and all the people rising in response to the summons from the party center.

The unlimited and absolute trust of our people to uphold the party and leader and to follow only the road directed by the party, even if they have to cross mountains and walk the roads covered with mud, clearly shows what noble height the unity and cohesion between the party and masses have reached.

Our people's absolute trust to singlemindedly and firmly believe and follow the party stems from the deep conviction of the greatness and might of our party.

Our party is a great revolutionary party which faithfully serves the working popular masses and leads the revolution and construction on the ever-victorious road on the basis of the masses.

Our party has carried two-phase social revolution -- democratic revolution and socialist revolution -- by leading the people and, by conducting stupendous construction work, has changed the appearance of the nation and established a model socialist state.

Thus, our people who previously roamed around in the midst of poverty and ignorance, are now enjoying an affluent and cultured life, in a socialist paradise, envying nobody in the world.

Because of the devoted service to the fatherland and people and because of the immortal accomplishment achieved before the times and history, our party is enjoying high authority and position among the people. Thanks to this, our people's confidence in the party is incomparatively pure, strong and firm, never flagging under any circumstances.

The solidity of the ties, unity and cohesion between our party and people also lies in the fact that our people, trusting their fate entirely to the party, are tenaciously struggling, following the party.

For the ties between the party and masses to become truly unbreakable and rock-hard, they must be blood ties linked by one single fate. The firm resolution and determination to share the same fate with the party are the key factor that enables the people to unwaveringly carry out the revolution under any circumstances following the party.

Our people's firm faith to trust everything they have on earth to the party and share the same fate with the party stems from and is hardened by the deep understanding that the final victory of the revolution and their own and their next generation's boundless happiness are to be found on the road of upholding the party.

Our party is a great guide and a true motherly party which, taking the whole responsibility for our revolution and fate of the people, is leading them. Only in the bosom of our party do our people receive their political life and can they brighten it, enjoy the affluent and cultured life to the fullest extent and walk to the brilliant future.

For this reason, today our people, regarding the bosom of the party as the bosom of their mothers, entirely trust their fate and future to the party and are full of firm resolution to share their fate with the party in any storm or trial.

For this reason, for our party members and working people it has become a firm creed in life to think of the party ahead of others all the time, whether they are happy or unhappy, and to live and struggle depending on the party.

Our party members and working people are displaying a noble mettle to solve all the problems arising in the work and life on the strength of assistance extended by the party organizations and to bravely face all the trials and ordeals laid on the road directed by the party.

It is a revolutionary will that our people realize they cannot live even for a moment if they are away from the bosom of the party which our people have come to cherish through experience.

At the beginning of our revolution, the young Korean communists, elevating the young General Comrade Kim Il-song to the position of the leader of the revolution, trusted everything they had on earth to the great leader and loyally struggled to the end on the road indicated by the leader.

This was indeed a noble demonstration of the unyielding revolutionary spirit through which the young Korean communists, while absolutely trusting the Comrade Han-pyol, unhesitatingly sacrificed even their youthfulness and lives for the Comrade Han-pyol.

Such a noble mettle of the young communists has been inherited by our party members and working people as a whole.

There are no people who see only their party and leader, safeguard and defend that party and leader politically, ideologically, and with their lives under any adversity and share weal and woe with the party more than our people.

As has been stated, the unity between our party and people, because it has been firmly cemented by one single fate, is endlessly pure ideological and volitional unity and is full of unexhaustible strength.

The unity and cohesion between our party and people are a great driving force that leads the revolution on the single victorious road, braving all trials and ordeals. The revolution is to be accompanied by trials and ordeals. The might of the unity and cohesion between the party and masses is to be displayed in how to overcome the grave trials.

The Korean revolution has traversed a road which was indeed full of arduous tribulations. In the course of such a struggle, our revolution had to brave undescribable trials and had to undergo serious ordeals time after time. All these trials and ordeals, however, have been successfully overcome thanks to the invincible might stemming from the unity and cohesion between our party and people, and the revolutionary struggle and construction works have been directed to follow a road of endless ascension.

The only things in which we had firm confidence while we were refreshing our determination to brave all the difficulties arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction works was the strength emanating from the unity and cohesion between the party and masses. Had it not been for this invincible unity and cohesion, we would not have been able to counter and defeat with our bare hands the imperialism that boasted of being the strongest in the world, nor would we have been able to brilliantly achieve the historic cause of socialist industrialization in so short a period of time while unfolding the history of the great socialist upsurge on the ruin following the war.

Even during the 1970's when the world economy was in deep trouble in the face of bankruptcy due to the influence of the cold front and the crisis of fuel and raw materials, our country created one astonishing advance speed after another on the pattern of the speed battle relating to Chollima, a number of great monumental creations shining in the era of the Workers' Party were erected at every corner of our country and the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture was accelerated energetically. This was a powerful demonstration of the might of our party which has amalgamated itself with the masses.

Just as we have been able to create world-renowned miracles and exploits in the revolution and construction because of the invincible might that stems from the unity and cohesion between the party and masses, we are firmly convinced that we will be able to create great changes in the implementation of the cause of imbuing the society with the chuche idea.

The unity and cohesion between our party and people are the source of our fatherland's powerfulness and a key factor that enables us to boundlessly brighten our national dignity and pride.

For a nation and people, dignity and pride are very valuable. National dignity and pride are, importantly, to be guaranteed by the united might of the party and people. Our people, who were oppressed and maltreated by others in the past, have emerged as a powerful and proud people who are steering their own fate in their own hands and a brave and proud revolutionary people who are taking the lead on the road leading to communism.

Such position and glory for our people are inconceivable apart from the might emanating from the unity and cohesion between our party and people. Because our party, going down deep among the masses, has relied on their strength and wisdom, it has been able to firmly solidify the country's foundation by rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism, to firmly maintain an independent stand despite all the hindering maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad, and have been able to carry out the revolution and construction in our own way.

In the course of this, we have been able to establish a powerful socialist nation -- independent, self-reliant and self-defending -- while solemnly defending national dignity.

Although the situation in our country is very complicated and tense owing to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war, our people, backed by the strength emanating from the unity and cohesion between the party and masses, mightier than any other modern weapon, are firmly defending the fatherland's sovereignty and glory, constantly accelerating socialist construction through their trust and optimism.

Because of the might that emanates from the unity between the party and people, we will -- no matter what the situation and what kind of wind may blow in the future -- honorably defend and safeguard the country's sovereignty and dignity and hasten the cause of the fatherland's reunification and the cause of socialist and communist triumphs.

The unity and cohesion between our party and people, because the party and people are firmly united around the great Comrade Kim Il-song, is the most solid and mightiest unity and cohesion.

History has never seen such great unity and cohesion as that which causes the entire party and all the people to rally rock-hard around the leader.

Indeed our party is of one mind with the masses and, because it is a rock-hard party in which all the party members and people are firmly rallied around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is displaying its pride as a powerful, mighty party that advances the revolution and construction braving all whirlwinds and as a revolutionary vanguard unit which has boundless prospects.

Because they have an invincible party which maintains blood ties with the masses, our people are full of unlimited national dignity and pride and are convincingly pioneering the communist future through a clear vision of the revolutionary future.

By thoroughly defending and further solidifying and developing the successes made in the course of strengthening the party's ties to the masses, we should strengthen and develop forever our party as a chuche-type revolutionary party and should consummate the revolutionary cause to the end.

NODONG SINMUN ON ORGANIZATION OF RAIL TRANSPORT

SK100257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 8 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June editorial: "Let Us Further Plan and Coordinate Railway Transport Organizational Work"]

[Text] Our people are now effecting constant upsurges in socialist construction, fanning the flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties." Important at this time in victoriously pushing ahead with the struggle to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to attain the grand 10 prospective goals for socialist construction is to conduct well transportation organizational work in the field of railway transport.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The field of transportation should improve command and organization, firmly establish discipline and order, and thoroughly implement the party's policy of transport, thus transporting equipment and materials to plants, enterprises, and construction sites in a timely manner.

The work of organizing transportation is an important demand for railways in fulfilling their duties and role for the development of the people's economy. Railways are the arteries of the country and the driving force of the people's economy. The share which railways in transport work is very large. Railways take charge of most of the enormous amount of freight used for production and construction. Most of the products reach the consuming sites as a result of transport organizational work.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, production is transportation and vice versa. Therefore, the normalization of production in all the fields of the people's economy largely depends on how the work of organizing railway transportation is conducted.

If necessary materials are not transported in a timely fashion, as a result of negligence in transport organization work, we cannot ensure harmonious links among the sectors of the people's economy and among plants and enterprises, or their development. Nor can we meet the demands of the Taseon work system. In a nutshell, how well we conduct transport organizational work in railways largely affects whether or not the sectors of the people's economy vigorously advance.

Planning and coordinating transport organizational work railways are pressing demands of the developing reality in which a new upsurge is being effected. Upholding the party's militant call to an all-out advance movement, our party members and workers are displaying extraordinary creativity and revolutionary zeal in every battlesite. Furthermore, thanks to our party, which has recently acquainted itself with projects in various sectors of the people's economy -- including the extractive, metallurgical and light industries -- and has taken active measures, renovation is taking place in all the fields of the people's economy. This reality demands that a new turn be enacted in railway transport.

While deeply overseeing the overall work of the people's economy and setting up proper measures, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently gave further teachings on carrying out well railway transport organizational work.

The functionaries in the sector of railway transport should actively plan and coordinate transport organizational work, deeply bearing in mind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's demands. To this end, railway functionaries should, above all, fully display the revolutionary spirit of carrying out transport assignments without fail from a standpoint worthy of masters who are responsible for the country's transportation.

Tasks assigned to the railways are grand and formidable. However, success or failure in carrying them out depends on with what resolve and how stoutly the railway functionaries struggle.

There is nothing that railway functionaries cannot do under the current favorable situation if they plan and coordinate transport organizational work for the standpoint of fulfilling their responsibility for transportation with the fighting spirit and mettle in organizing and commanding wartime transportation during the past Fatherland Liberation War period.

With consciousness as commanding personnel who are responsible for the transport frontline and with firm resolve to unconditionally implement the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party, railway functionaries should positively find ways to improve transport organization and should carry out the assigned transport tasks without fail through a tenacious struggle.

Another important thing in improving transport organizational work is to firmly adhere to the party-proposed policy of transportation and to thoroughly implement it.

The party's demands and policy in connection with railway transport are important keys to which the functionaries should adhere in organizing transportation. A key to renovation in railway transport lies in thoroughly implementing the party's demands and policy.

The railway functionaries should adhere to the 3-point transportation policy and plan, and coordinate transport administration so that all parts of administration correctly dovetail with one other. In addition, by further improving organization in freight cars operations in conformity with the type of transport, they should further get rid of all kinds of absurdities in transport and the operation of empty trains and lessen turnaround time as much as they can.

Railway functionaries should, in particular, set up measures to efficiently use rotation trains for centralized transport. Along with this, they should transport more of freight with given transport means by further fanning the flames of the 18 May no-accident, on-time, traction-standard-surpassing movement. To this end, the railway functionaries should go deep into reality, study the tangible demands of transportation, and, on this basis, work out detailed plans for transportation in a scientific manner. In particular, they should correctly dovetail the production activities of plants and enterprises with transportation.

Regularizing railway transport and making it follow the command system are important demands for solving the strained transport question by planning and coordinating the organization of transportation.

The functionaries at all units -- including station agents, locomotive engineers, and station staffs -- should establish the order of acting in accordance with the regulations, rules and the demands of operation logs under the command system, regarding these as important as their lives. And all units using the railways should establish strict discipline of loading and unloading within the stipulated time.

By bringing about decisive improvement in railway transport organizational work, railway functionaries should see to it that a new turn is enacted in transportation.

BRIEFS

DPRK-USSR HEALTH COOPERATION -- Moscow June 2 -- A 1983-84 plan for cooperation in health services and medical sciences between the Ministries of Public Health of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Moscow on June 1. It was signed by Choe Won-sok, Korean Vice-Minister of Public Health, on a visit to the Soviet Union and Elena Novikova, Soviet vice-minister of public health. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 3 Jun 83 SK]

DPRK-PRC CHILDREN MEETING -- Pyongyang June 3 -- A friendship joint meeting of children of Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, Korea, and of Dandong, Liaoning Province, China, was held on the River Amnok on June 1 international children's day. The shores of the river were in a festive attire. The meeting was attended by Kim Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Sinuiju City, North Pyongan Province, committee of the League of Socialist Working Youths of Korea, and Wang Tongsheng, secretary of the Dandong City, Liaoning Province, Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and other functionaries concerned as well as thousands of children from the two countries. Representatives of the children of the two countries made congratulatory speeches on the makeshift stage on a boat. Noting that the Korean and Chinese peoples had fought and won victories together in the struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the endeavours for socialist construction, they expressed the determination to bring Korea-China friendship to fuller blossom through generations. A colorful program of performance was put on state by children of the two countries. The attendants at the meeting exchanged souvenirs and deepened their friendly sentiments, sailing through the River Amnok on board ships. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 3 Jun 83 SK]

ROK AGREES TO JAPAN-PRC COMMERCIAL OVERFLIGHTS

SK101035 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- A new aviation route linking Tokyo and Beijing over South Korean flight information region (FIR) will open to commercial flights Aug. 4, the South Korean Ministry of Transportation announced Friday.

The announcement said the agreement to set up the route has been reached through two channels of negotiations between Japan and South Korea, and Japan and China, and that an experimental flight on the route was effected last April. South Korea and China have no diplomatic relations.

It said a formal agreement for the route's opening will be signed between Japanese, South Korean and Chinese aviation authorities by the end of this month. The route is to open to commercial flights Aug. 4, following the transmission July 7 of a notam (notice to air man) signal by the aviation control authorities of the three countries.

The route will link Tokyo and Beijing via Shanghai over South Korea's FIR south of the country's southernmost island of Cheju. The FIR extends 207 miles southward from the southern tip of the island. Civil aviation officials of Japan, China and South Korea had reached an initial agreement on the establishment of the route during a regional aviation conference in Singapore in January.

According to aviation sources, the new route will reduce the flight time between Tokyo and Beijing by a half hour, compared with existing routes bypassing South Korea's FIR to link Tokyo and Beijing. Serving the new route will be Japan Air Lines, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, Pan American Airways of the United States, Iranian and Pakistani airlines, the sources said.

JAPANESE PAPER SAYS ROK RESIDENTS MAY VISIT PRC

SK101030 Seoul YONHAP in English 0601 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 (YONHAP) -- The Beijing government recently gave official approval to visits by Korean residents in mainland China to their home towns in South Korea, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Friday.

Quoting a report from Beijing, the Japanese daily said that the approval is in line with a policy of easing regulations on personnel exchange between Seoul and Beijing.

Many Koreans living in mainland China have already been allowed to visit their home towns in South Korea in parallel with the personnel exchange promotion policy.

The approval seems to have come from the Beijing authorities' humanitarian consideration of Korean residents in mainland China, but it might be interpreted as a new move that would lead to improved relations between Seoul and Beijing, the daily said.

The Beijing government issues six-month-long exit visas to Koreans residing in China when they want to visit South Korea, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN added.

CHON RECEIVES SRI LANKAN IPU OFFICIAL

SK100249 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday received a courtesy call from visiting Sri Lankan lawmaker V.M. Navaratnam, concurrently member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s Executive Committee, at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Also on hand during the call were Minister for Political Affairs O Se-ung and Secretary-General of the National Assembly U Pyong-kyu.

Navaratnam flew into Seoul June 4 for an 11-day visit at the invitation of National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik to discuss with Korean lawmakers the preparations for the IPU general meeting slated for Seoul in October.

PARTIES WELCOME KIM YONG-SAM ENDING 'FAST'

SK100142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Major political parties heaved a sigh of relief at the news that Kim Yong-sam ended his fast yesterday and predicted that it will serve positively to political development.

Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korean Party (DKP), while presiding over an officers' meeting at the party headquarters, said: "We should have our intention duly known during the forthcoming special National Assembly session." Yu made these remarks after he was given a briefing on Kim's fasting by relevant party officers.

Party floor leader Yim Chong-ki expressed the hope that Kim will regain health at the earliest possible date while chief policy-maker Kim Hyon-kyu emphasized interpellation at the house session should be centered on the fasting which had been described by public news media as "the outstanding political issue."

Meanwhile, leading officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party shared the view that it is desirable to discuss all pending issues, including the fasting by Kim, to the fullest extent possible during the house session.

It seemed that they had learned of the suspension of Kim's fasting in advance.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ANNOUNCES 10-DAY SPECIAL SESSION

SK100253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly will open a 10-day special session Monday, it was officially announced Friday. In making the announcement, Chae Mun-sik, speaker of the one-house parliament, said the convocation of the session is based on a request by 143 lawmakers. The assembly held its last special session in April.

SOLUTIONS TO COMPLEX POLITICAL ISSUES SOUGHT

SK091205 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Special article by reporter Chon Yuk]

[Text] In a situation that has worsened considerably, the ruling and opposition political parties are racking their brains to settle the pending political issues.

At the meeting of the National Assembly floor leaders of the three major political parties on 7 June, the ruling and opposition parties reaffirmed the stand for calling an extraordinary session of the National Assembly. But, on the questions of the opening date of the session and its duration, they adopted an indecisive attitude by postponing an agreement. Presumably, this was not because the opening date and duration of the session is important, but because they have not yet paved the way to the settlement of the issues and they do not know how far they can go.

The ruling and opposition parties have ostensibly disagreed on the opening date and duration of the session. But this question has been virtually settled, because the DJP, which had insisted on omission of interpellations, finally agreed to allow interpellations, though they will be shorter than normal, and the DKP accepted the DJP's stand towards the duration of the session.

The ruling and opposition parties' confrontation on the question of calling the extraordinary session of the National Assembly can be regarded not as one caused by their contradictory opinion, but as one for seeking good timing. The delay of an agreement can be regarded as a course of cooperation and coordination between the ruling and opposition parties. All in all, the pending political issues have now become major agenda items for the upcoming National Assembly session. How to deal with the issues has become a focus of National Assembly strategies of the ruling and opposition parties.

The DJP's stand is that it will, at the coming session of the National Assembly, explain to the people the pending political issues which it had tried to disregard.

To this end, the DJP has reportedly made efforts to achieve a consensus of the party. Through the channels of the party, from the party leaders to the National Assembly members of the party and from the National Assembly members to the ordinary party members, the DJP has reportedly emphasized that offstage politics are the remnants of the old era, that they create a stumbling block on the road of advance of the Fifth Republic, and that they will do damage to the country, which started to have fortune on its side. At the same time, the DJP is also determined not to allow offstage politics any longer, if they reach a certain stage.

It seems that the DJP stand will be disclosed to some degree through the interpellations at the forthcoming extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

However, to minimize the ripples of offstage politics in the political arena, the DJP has to bolster its political capability towards the opposition parties.

While seeking a continued political stability, the DJP must behave cautiously to prevent the DKP from falling into a predicament.

While refraining from staging political offensives, it will be difficult for the National Assembly to handle offstage politics. And, for the DJP, it is possible to do damage to all, if it has to exercise self-control to save face for the opposition party. This seems to be the agony of the DJP.

In regard to this, Yi Chong-chan, DJP National Assembly floor leader, said: If the National Assembly holds its extraordinary session, a perfect flame must be sought. This is why it is difficult to decide on the opening date of the session and its duration. It is worried about live fire and the smoke to be left by imperfect combustion and about the likelihood of kindling another fire by its efforts for perfect combustion.

If the ruling party has to take a heavy burden on its shoulder, the opposition party should be in a relatively better position. But the situation is not so. This is precisely the uniqueness of the pending political issues to be dealt with at the coming National Assembly session.

The DKP compares its difficult position of facing the high barrier built by the government and the ruling party and of carrying out the work of smoothly reflecting in the National Assembly the trend of opposition groups outside it to a person surrounded by foes.

In particular, the DKP leading segment is compelled to demonstrate that, while leaving various elements within the party, which are not orderly, it does not shirk solving problems but is exerting itself to solve them.

The situation has changed to the extent that political bills on issues demanding adopting an autonomous local system and the amendment of the national assembly law have become routine. Instead, the issue of democratization, whose demand was superficial during the past period, has rapidly surfaced as a pending issue. Such being the case, at the upcoming extraordinary National Assembly session the DKP, by developing its past demand for democratization, will have to sublimate the stand taken by those opposition groups outside the National Assembly for criticizing the situation.

Overwhelmingly prevalent in the party is the demand that, to justify such a party stand, the DKP should gain something worthwhile. Thus, the DKP is ready to come up at the upcoming National Assembly session with issues concerning the additional lifting of the political ban and the current press and campus situations.

All in all, the opposition party will likely face greater difficulties than ever before. Many opposition party lawmakers decline to individually make a dash at their opponents. Instead, they hope that the party president will set an example by establishing the level of the charge.

Sensing this, the party leading segment appears to be bogged down in a dilemma, because it cannot take the lead in an offensive without the guarantee of something fruitful, and because it is not in the position of pulling strings from behind or of looking over the situation in an easygoing manner. Accordingly, it appears that the leading segment of the opposition party hopes that it will exact a promise at the upcoming extraordinary National Assembly session on the additional lifting of the political ban.

If the DKP fails at the upcoming National Assembly session to fulfill such a desire as an opposition party and to extricate itself from this dilemma, it will sustain damage to the area it occupies in the current political circles and in achieving internal unity.

In light of these complicated circumstances, the upcoming National Assembly session will be the first trial the political circles of the Fifth Republic will face and will provide an opportunity for each political party to review the way it exists, which has never been challenged.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CALL OFF ATTACKS ON KARENS

BK100818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 10 (AFP) -- Burmese Government troops, a week after attacking Karen ethnic rebels on the Thai-Burmese border, have called off attacks on two rebel strongholds, frontline reports said today.

Rebel sources said Burmese troops had pulled back to about five kilometres (three miles) from Maw Pokay and Kaw Mu Rah bases which they had so far failed to penetrate. However, the sources confirmed that fresh Burmese troops arrived near their Maw Pokay camp early yesterday, though there has so far been no new flare-up reported.

Thai officials reported a lull at both camps of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA).

Contrary to earlier reports, rebel sources estimated the strength of newly-arrived Burmese troops at 200. Thai officials initially gave a figure of 500-1,000 men.

The rebel sources said the fresh troops came under artillery attack shortly after their arrival as they sought to repair a helicopter damaged in a mission the previous day.

Casualties from the incident were not known. But the rebels claimed to have killed 27 Burmese soldiers, wounded "many," and captured three others since fighting began last Friday. The KNLA has suffered five dead and nine wounded, they added.

The rebel sources said about four battalions of Burmese troops -- or some 2,000 men -- were engaged in the drive. Thai officials earlier estimated the Burmese force at 5,000 men.

Both Thai and rebel sources said the Burmese were waiting for supplies from the nearby garrison town of Myawaddy. One report said a convoy of more than 10 vehicles, with 70 Burmese porters, was heading for the troops.

Meanwhile the KNLA has beefed up its defenders at Maw Pokay located at some 80 kilometres (50 miles) northwest of the Thai border district of Mae Sot. Rebel sources said 300 fresh soldiers arrived yesterday, boosting the Maw Pokay strength to 500 men.

Kaw Mu Rah, located further south, is defended by some 300 rebels.

The KNLA, claiming to field 10,000 armed men, has fought for independence from Rangoon since 1949.

BRIEFS

JUSTICES COUNCIL RESIGNATION -- Rangoon, 30 May -- Pyitthu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] member for Thanbyuzayat Township Constituency 2, Mon State, member of the Council of People's Justices U Mon San Hlaing, who had tendered his resignation as member of the Pyitthu Hluttaw and member of the Council of People's Justices, has been permitted to resign as member of the Pyitthu Hluttaw and member of the Council of People's Justices, with effect from 20 May 1983, under Section 4 of the By-elections Law according to the Council of State Notification No 59/83 issued today. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 31 May 83 p 8 BK]

SECRETARIAT CIRCULAR ON PRAGUE CONFERENCE

BK091249 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1453 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jun (SPK) -- The KPRP Secretariat recently made public a circular asking for activities to reflect the next world conference "for peace and life against nuclear war" in Prague. After analyzing the significance and the aim of this international forum -- which will be held from 21 to 26 June in the Czechoslovak capital -- the circular stressed that the Kampuchean people, having gone through so many sufferings caused by imperialists' wars of aggression and quite recently by the Pol Pot genocidal regime, cherish peace more than others. Therefore, it is their duty to contribute their active part to the success of this conference.

The party's External Relations Commission will send a delegation to attend this world conference, while the propaganda services must intensify their activities on that occasion to enhance the people's knowledge on the world people's struggle for peace by organizing exhibitions, film shows, and other activities, the circular specified.

VODK SAYS SRV MOVED BORDER MARKERS IN SVAY RIENG

BK091315 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83

[News commentary: "In Svay Rieng Province, the Vietnamese Aggressors Stealthily Moved the Border Markers More Than 3 Kilometers Inside Our Kampuchean Territory"]

[Text] In Svay Rieng Province, the Vietnamese aggressors stealthily moved the border markers more than 3 km deep into our Kampuchean territory and sent Vietnamese nationals to settle in this area. Moreover, they robbed our people of land and ricefield and barbarously massacred our people. The Vietnamese aggressors have done this as a part of their plan to annex our territory. The Vietnamese aggressors have nurtured a dark design to annex Kampuchea to their territory. This is why they have kept nibbling our territory along the border adjacent to Vietnam by stealthily moving the border markers into our territory or building houses overlapping the Kampuchean territory. They have nibbled our land before and after their invasion of Kampuchea. As the Vietnamese troops are now occupying our Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese aggressors are using more facist and barbarous methods in nibbling our territory. They have plundered our people's houses, land, and crops, and barbarously and cruelly massacred our Kampuchean people.

Our people throughout the country, including Svay Rieng Province, nurture great indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators. They pledge to unite closely and join with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the struggle to drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory in order to prevent our beloved fatherland from being annexed by the Vietnamese aggressors as they did to our Kampuchea Kraom.

VODK HAILS OPPOSITION TO SRV BY KHMER SOLDIERS

BK091130 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "The Movement of Struggle That the Khmer Soldiers, Militiamen, and Administrative Personnel, Who Are Forcibly Drafted Into Service by the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors, Are Waging Against the Latter Is in Full Swing Throughout the Country"]

[Text] At present, along with the raging struggle movement of the Kampuchean people and national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation and the survival of the Kampuchean

nation and race, the struggle movement of the fraternal Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and administrative personnel, who are forcibly drafted into service by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, is also becoming more seething, furious, and widespread throughout the country as they fight the aggressors with raging national and personal indignation. All of them are rising up and waging a struggle in all forms in their role as Khmer offspring attacking the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors, contributing to national defense and the preservation of the Khmer race so as to avoid letting Vietnam swallow our country as it did to Kampuchea Kraom in the past.

The movement of struggle waged by the fraternal Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and administrative personnel has become more intensive against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere in the country, because these brothers have clearly seen that:

1. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have found themselves in a total impasse. For the past five dry seasons -- and now we are entering the fifth rainy season -- the Vietnamese have failed to annex Kampuchea. They will fail in their effort to swallow Kampuchea no matter how many more dry and rainy seasons go by. The Vietnamese will continue to suffer from the attrition of attacks by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas. They will be weakened and demoralized both in Kampuchea and in Vietnam, until they inevitably meet total defeat.

The Vietnamese aggressors are now losing control and initiative. They are heading for defeat, having been subjected to repeated stunning blows by our Kampuchean army and people. Therefore, it is time for our fraternal Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and administrative personnel to unite and rise up in struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, turning the barrels of their guns against the Vietnamese, contributing to bringing the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities' war of aggression to an end, and contributing to realizing the sacred duty of national liberation as soon as possible.

2. They have firsthand experience with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They clearly see that the Vietnamese have the ambition and plans for aggression and expansion and that they are bent on massacring and exterminating the Kampuchean people so as to annex Kampuchea in the same manner as they did to Kampuchea Kraom in the past. Virtually every day now, besides massacring the Kampuchean people by every means with their more than 250,000 aggressive troops and more than 50,000 administrative agents, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent in Vietnamese civilians to loot Kampuchean territory, grabbing orchards, land, houses, and villages of the Kampuchean people in broad daylight, forcing Khmer young men and women to mate with the Vietnamese, coercing Kampuchean children and youngsters to learn Vietnamese, instilling Vietnamese ideas and values into them, and so forth.

All these events that they have witnessed every day have opened their eyes to the danger of national race extinction and the danger that Vietnam would incorporate Kampuchea, as it did to Kampuchea Kraom in the past.

The Vietnamese treat these brothers who have been forced to serve them most contemptuously -- on the same level as dogs or cats. They kill, mistreat, beat up, curse, or deride these brothers as they wish, and they rape their wives and daughters and massacre their parents as they like.

3. The dissemination and implementation of the political line of our patriotic and democratic front of great national union of Kampuchea has been enthusiastically welcomed and accepted by these brothers, who then realize their role, in their capacity as Kampuchean citizens, to unite with all the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the expansionist and genocidal Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to save the nation and preserve the Kampuchean nation, land, and race forever.

At the same time, they have become increasingly imbued with the sacred slogan of Democratic Kampuchea: "Khmers do not serve as Vietnamese lackeys to kill fellow Khmers; Khmers do not attack fellow Khmers; Khmers are united against the Vietnamese aggressors."

It is in such a situation that the movement of struggle of the fraternal Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and administrative personnel against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors is spreading furiously throughout the country. The brothers are struggling in all forms and to the best of their ability. On the one hand, they are refusing to cooperate with the Vietnamese in massacring fellow Khmers and in killing their own people; on the other hand, they are deserting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and returning home, and, moreover, they are turning their guns against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors before joining our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and closely cooperating with the latter in the struggle to drive the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of Kampuchea.

In summary, Khmers resolutely refuse to be Vietnamese stooges; and Khmers absolutely refuse to serve the Vietnamese in killing Khmer people and fellow Khmer fighters. We Khmers clearly see that there is only one way for the Khmer nation, people, and race to survive: "To unite body and soul in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchean territory to the last man." This is a slogan and a patriotic ideal for every Khmer.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 7 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation of the Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic arrived in Phnom Penh on 6 June for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation is led by G. Buravkin, chairman of the radio and television of the republic. The delegation was welcomed by Minh Khin, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD Council and general secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; and other personalities. Iosif Kolesnikov, councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present on that occasion. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 7 Jun 83 BK]

MEETING IN PHNOM PENH -- Phnom Penh, 8 Jun (SPK) -- On 7 June, the KUFNCD National Council and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association organized a meeting in Phnom Penh in honor of the delegation of the Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic currently visiting in Kampuchea. The delegation is led by G. Buravkin, chairman of the radio and television of the republic. Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the front National Council; Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the front National Council, and Iosif Kolesnikov, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, attended the meeting. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 8 Jun 83 BK]

REBELS SAID TO JOIN FORCES WITH KHMER RESISTANCE

BK100120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Laotian rebels have recently joined forces with the Kampuchean resistance to harass Vietnamese troops travelling to Kampuchea via Laos, a rebel source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. The source claimed that Laotian rebels operating in southern Laos adjoining the Kampuchean border had contacted the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government for military aid.

He said the Kampuchean resistance forces with whom his colleagues dealt were led by former Kampuchean prime minister and Sihanoukist defence minister in the DK coalition Gen In Tam, and Col Im Chhodeth, the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] defence minister in the coalition.

The source said one Laotian rebel leader had recently visited the Kampuchean border and met with local resistance leaders.

He said the Lao rebels had pledged to help the Khmer resistance groups by harassing Vietnamese passing through Laos to Kampuchea. In return, the Kampuchean resistance would provide the Laotian rebels with weapons received mainly from China, the source said.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST EUROPE, MONGOLIA

BK091135 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 9 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of the Inter-governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Laos and the Socialist Countries led by its chairman, Sali Vongkhamkao, left here on June 8 to attend the ordinary session with its counterparts of GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia.

S. Vongkhamkao, who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and his delegation in each of these countries will have talks on the implementation of the agreements previously signed on the efficiency of the cooperation. Thus, to stimulate the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) of Laos.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Gen. Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, minister of interior and chief of staff of the Lao People's Army; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP CC, minister and head of the offices of the Council of Ministers and the party CC; and other high-ranking officials. The ambassadors of GDR, Dieter Doering; Todor Tsvetanov Netsov of Bulgaria; Orsoogiyn Nyamaa of Mongolia; L. Kocsis of Czechoslovakia; and Valdimir Sobchenko of the USSR; [phrase as received]

The charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy, Bui Van Thanh, was also on hand.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

BK091125 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 9 (OANA/KPL) -- The delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Road Construction led by its deputy minister, Kaskoy [name as received], on June 7 called on Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The Soviet delegation arrived here on the same day and will have discussion with its Lao counterpart on the Laos-Soviet cooperation in this field and particularly the Soviet 1983 aid to Laos in the construction of roads and bridges.

S. Vongkhamsao, at this meeting, welcomed the Soviet delegation to Laos and stressed that the visit will contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He also wished the delegation to successfully accomplish its mission in Laos.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON RECEIVES OUTGOING PRK ENVOY

BK100449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 June, Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPA, received a courtesy call from Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos, who bade farewell to Gen Khamtai Siphandon after the completion of his term of diplomatic service in Laos.

Gen Khamtai Siphandon wholeheartedly hailed Neou Samom's achievements in contributing to fruitfully enhancing the fraternal solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. He stressed that this effective bilateral cooperation can absolutely not be sabotaged or destroyed by any enemy.

The host and guest talked about the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, which have been increasingly strengthened with each passing day and which can defeat all schemes, tricks and psychological warfare of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists and reactionaries. Gen Khamtai Siphandon also conveyed best regards of the party, state and people of Laos and of the LPA cadres and combatants to the Kampuchean party, state and people together with the cadres and combatants of KPRAF. He also wished Neou Samom success in his new task. The meeting was held in a very friendly atmosphere.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES AMBASSADORS 9 JUNE

BK080548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call on 9 June from Jozef Puta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the LPDR. The host and guest conversed in a friendly atmosphere.

Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out the time-honored fraternal solidarity and friendship between Laos and Poland. He also expressed thanks to the party, government and people of Poland for having always supported and assisted the Lao revolutionary cause. On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit also conveyed, through the ambassador, warm and cordial greetings to the party and state leaders of the Polish People's Republic and wished the fraternal Polish people new success in resolving various difficulties resulting from schemes of sabotage and subversion of the imperialists and reactionaries.

Ambassador Jozef Puta expressed thanks to Phoumi Vongvichit for his fine words and warm welcome on this occasion. He reiterated that he will do his best in performing his diplomatic task in order to further enhance and strengthen the time-honored fraternal solidarity and friendship between Laos and Poland.

On the same day, Phoumi Vongvichit also received a courtesy call from Piyadasa Wijenarayana, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the LPDR, after the latter presented credentials to the Lao president. The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed a welcome to Piyadasa Wijenarayana upon his appointment as ambassador to Laos. Phoumi Vongvichit also informed the guest of the current conveniences and difficulties in defending and building Laos on the path of an advance to socialism.

Ambassador Piyadasa Wijenarayana pledged to do his utmost in performing his diplomatic task in order to contribute daily to promoting and expanding the solidarity and friendship between Laos and Sri Lanka in the interest of the two peoples, in particular to contribute to helping Laos in the cause of national construction and defense.

The meeting between the host and guest was held in an atmosphere of friendship from beginning to end.

BRIEFS

USSR WOOD INDUSTRY DELEGATION -- Vientiane, June 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, on May 31 received here a delegation of the Ministry of Wood Industry and Paperpulp of the Soviet Union led by its deputy minister, Didkovski. Didkovski, who is also head of the action team for the Soviet-Lao cooperation on wood industry and wood processing, was accompanied by its Lao counterpart Nousai Sitthisai on this occasion. In the course of the cordial meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the wood industry and the cooperation in the field in the short and long term. The Soviet delegation arrived in Vientiane earlier on the same day and was received at the airport by Nousai Sitthisai and Engueni Sizoy, the Soviet economic councillor to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 1 Jun 83 BK]

SWEDISH COOPERATION MEMORANDUM -- Vientiane, May 25 (OANA-KPL) -- A memorandum on economic and social cooperation between Laos and Sweden for 1983-84 was signed here on May 24. The memorandum has spelled out that the Swedish Government will provide a non-refundable sum of 60 million krona [Swedish currency] to Laos to be used in the forestry and communication work and in the improvement of the Lao people's living conditions. The memorandum was signed by Sikhoun Souliyo, head of the foreign cooperation department of the State Planning Committee, and Carl Bertil Lostelius, acting charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy to Laos and head of SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] office in Laos. Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other officials were also present at the signing ceremony. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 May 83 BK]

SWEDISH-BUILT BRIDGE -- Vientiane, May 27 (OANA-KPL) -- The Government of Sweden, on May 26, handed over to the Laos Government the bridge over San River, constructed with the aid for development scheme provided by Sweden. The 128 meter long bridge with a capacity of supporting 54 tons was designed by Swedish experts and the construction was entirely carried out by Lao engineers and technicians. The construction cost of this bridge amounted to \$706,000 and was sponsored by the Swedish International Development Agency [SIDA]. This is one of many projects of development provided by the SIDA to the Lao Government. The construction was complete in March. Representing the Lao Government at the handing-over ceremony was Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and the Swedish Government was represented by Carl Bertil Lostelius, acting charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy to Laos and head of the SIDA. Both sides, on this occasion, expressed their satisfaction over the success of the Lao-Swedish cooperation and the ties of friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 27 May 83 BK]

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH CONTINUES VISIT

BK091216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bangkok, June 9 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today that Vietnam and Thailand had agreed to examine a number of proposals aimed at improving bilateral relations. He also told a press conference that he favored establishment of an independent, neutral and nonaligned Cambodia and asked Thailand to consider a new approach for bringing about regional peace and security. He however refused to comment on the substance of his 90-minute talks with his Thai counterpart Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetasila earlier today.

The Vietnamese chief diplomat, who is due to return home tomorrow, denied that his government had adopted a new stance on Cambodian neutrality. "Our view is as old as the earth," he said. But briefing reporters after the Thach-Sitthi meeting, Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chet Sucharitkun earlier noted that it was the first time that Hanoi had agreed on the need for a neutral Cambodia.

Mr Thach urged the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to first tackle general regional security matters before seeking to settle the Cambodian "problem". "We do not insist that ASEAN accept a Vietnamese fait accompli in Cambodia," Mr Thach said.

Comments on Talks With Sitthi

BK091512 Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bangkok, June 9 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today that Vietnam and Thailand had agreed to examine a number of proposals aimed at improving bilateral relations.

Mr Thach said Cambodia was an issue to be settled primarily between China and Indochina and said his government would continue to pursue a dialogue with China on regional issues. He denied that Romania was being used as an intermediary to initiate such talks, but said that Vietnam had asked other countries to help start the talks. He acknowledged that border problems were continuing with China but downplayed their significance.

Mr Thach would not comment on the substance of his discussions today with Marshal Sitthi, but said both sides had agreed to continue a dialogue to create a more favourable atmosphere for understanding. He stressed that Marshal Sitthi did not insist on a 30 km (13 miles) pullback of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Cambodian border as a condition for further talks. Mr Chet [Sucharitkun, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman] declined comment on that statement.

Commenting on his talks with Philippine leaders in Manila earlier this week, Mr Thach expressed satisfaction at assurances by his Philippine opposite number Carlos Romulo that U.S. military bases in that country would not be used against neighbouring countries.

On the Thai call for a pullback of Cambodian-based Vietnamese troops, Mr Chet said that Mr Thach himself had put forward a related proposal, but declined to give any details.

Spokesman Reports on Talks

BK091230 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks this morning with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry. They met for about an hour and a half -- from 1100 to 1230.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun reported on the outcome of the talks, saying they took place in a favorable atmosphere. The two ministers exchanged views frankly, and both desired to see peaceful coexistence among countries in this region. They agreed upon future meetings between the two sides to work for the solution to the Kampuchean problem. They also agreed that, in case of a major problem arising between Thailand and Vietnam, the Thai ambassador in Vietnam can seek an urgent meeting with the Vietnamese foreign minister and the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand can also immediately call on the Thai foreign minister.

Vietnam also agreed to take into consideration Thailand's proposal for a troop pullback 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam also confirmed its invitation to the Thai foreign minister to visit Vietnam. Thailand has accepted the invitation in principle. The two sides acknowledged that they have the same objective; that is, they wish to see Kampuchea as an independent, neutral and nonaligned state.

Asked whether the fact that the Thai foreign minister has accepted in principle the invitation to visit Vietnam would mean that Vietnam had already agreed to respond to Thailand's proposal, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said Vietnam accepted our proposal for its consideration. Asked whether Vietnam's indication that it wishes to see Kampuchea as an independent, neutral and nonaligned state constitutes Vietnam's acceptance to comply with the UN resolutions and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said that during today's talks between the Thai and Vietnamese foreign ministers, Vietnam for the first time made known that it wishes to see Kampuchea as an independent, neutral and nonaligned state. Vietnam made clear this point, but it might take time in order to achieve that objective, he said.

'Friendly' Communique Reported

BK100041 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam moved a little closer towards each other on the Kampuchean conflict yesterday morning when their foreign ministers issued a friendly five-point communique after a one hour closed-door meeting. The communique included Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's acceptance to consider Thailand's proposal for Vietnamese troops to withdraw 30 kilometres from the Thai border.

Thai Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila in turn officially accepted Vietnam's invitation to visit Hanoi. Mr Thach, however, did not commit himself to officially accepting the Thai proposal and ACM Sitthi would not say when he would go to Vietnam. Foreign Ministry officials also admitted that the communique represents only a small step towards a final settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

The communique, clothed in the friendliest diplomatic language the two sides have known since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, stated that:

-- The meeting went smoothly and that the two ministers had a straightforward exchange of views.

- Both sides want "peaceful coexistence" to be established between the various countries in the region.
- Thailand and Vietnam agreed to continue having a dialogue so as to promote the resolution of the Kampuchean problem.
- Vietnam accepted to consider Thailand's 30-kilometre troop pullback proposal and repeated its invitation for ACM Sitthi to visit Hanoi. Thailand has officially accepted the invitation.
- Both sides agreed that they have a common aim in wishing to see Kampuchea as an independent, neutral and non-aligned country.

In spite of the better atmosphere established, Foreign Ministry officials remained cautious and tightlipped about the substance of the talks and the two-hour working lunch that followed.

At a press briefing after the meeting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Chet Sucharikun declined to reveal what proposals Mr Thach made to ACM Sitthi. He also declined to say whether ACM Sitthi will leave for Hanoi before or after Vietnam has officially accepted the pullback proposal.

ACM Sitthi had earlier said that he will not go to Vietnam for further talks unless the Vietnamese show their sincerity by pulling back their troops 30 kilometres away from the Thai border.

Chet told reporters: "We have not set a time limit for Vietnam to officially accept our proposal. They did make some proposals of their own but that cannot yet be revealed."

Asked if this will lead to a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Chet replied: "It's not yet at that stage. It's a very long process."

At an afternoon press conference Mr Thach also declined to reveal the substance of the talks. "Sometimes confidentiality between a husband and wife will help the marriage," he told reporters.

But he hinted that the two sides are trying to combine regional problems and the Kampuchean problem.

Vietnam has previously maintained that the question of Kampuchea must be resolved by a conference on regional problems. This is to include its conflict with China. But Thailand has maintained that the only problem between the two countries is Kampuchea.

When asked whether the two sides are trying to find a way to combine the two perspectives, Thach replied: "We have not yet discussed this in detail."

However, he repeated that there were two approaches to solve the conflict. The first, preferred by Vietnam, is to set aside Kampuchea and address regional problems first. The second, preferred by ASEAN, is the reverse. "If you set Kampuchea aside it does not mean a fait accompli. We do not ask ASEAN to stop criticising Vietnamese military presence there... [ellipses as published] Vietnam has agreed to consider all proposals so both approaches can be included," Thach said.

Thai Foreign Ministry officials placed great significance on Vietnam's acceptance of an "independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea" in the communique. They said that it was the first time Vietnam had accepted this.

But Mr Thach denied this. "You are wrong. We have this position since the beginning. It is as old as the earth itself."

When asked whether his acceptance means accepting the three Khmer rebel factions as having future roles in Kampuchea, he answered: "That is the internal matter for Kampuchea to decide. It cannot be discussed in Bangkok or any other place; otherwise, it will be an intervention on the sovereignty of another country."

Asked whether his earlier proposal that ASEAN meet for talks with Vietnam and Laos without the Heng Samrin government or the Khmer rebels was still alive, he said: "I have some ideas about that but I cannot say it now."

Mr Thach concluded that the meeting was successful "because after 40 [as published] years of conflicts things are moving a little bit."

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun hosted a dinner in honour of the Vietnamese foreign minister at the Erawan Hotel last night and Mr Thach is scheduled to return to Vietnam this morning.

Thach on SRV-Thai 'Hotline'

BK100210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam should establish a "hotline" to facilitate direct and prompt contact on matters vital to the region's peace and stability, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach suggested yesterday.

Thach reportedly made the suggestion during his meeting over dinner with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun at the Erawan Hotel last night.

A spokesman for Mr Phichai told waiting reporters outside the dining room that the deputy prime minister asked him to emphasise that his talk with Thach was only that of "old friends" and did not reflect the Thai Foreign Ministry's views.

The spokesman, Democrat MP Rachan Husen, quoted Thach as saying that Thailand and Vietnam could initiate an attempt to establish regional peace and stability without the superpowers' interference.

To prevent misunderstandings which might aggravate a crisis situation, it would be a good idea for Thailand and Vietnam to have a "hotline" -- like that between Washington and Moscow -- for prompt contact on vital matters, Thach reportedly said. Rachan said that Thach also expressed Vietnam's willingness to trade with Thailand in non-strategic goods.

Thach, he said, also expressed optimism that Thailand and Vietnam could begin negotiations for a fishing agreement which would pave the way for further bilateral cooperation.

Thach also said he welcomed a plan by Democrat MP Anek Thapsuwan of Samut Songkhram to visit Ho Chi Minh City on June 23 to negotiate for the release of Thai fishermen and their trawlers captured by the Vietnamese.

Thai trawlers may be allowed to fish the Vietnamese waters if Vietnam is paid royalties, Thach was quoted as saying during the meeting.

The Vietnamese foreign minister also said he was against the arrest of Thai fishermen as it created problems which damaged the political atmosphere in the region, Rachan said.

Thach, he said, proposed that Phichai prepare a draft fishing agreement and contact the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok when Thailand is ready for negotiations.

Discusses Kampuchea Proposals

BK100352 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam yesterday agreed to consider each other's proposals and continue dialogues to settle their differences to achieve peaceful co-existence between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indochina states, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said.

Speaking to reporters after about 90 minutes of talks and a working lunch with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Thach said after four years of distrust and hostility between the two regional groupings, the situation "is moving forward a little bit."

He declined to divulge details of his "new proposal," but said that part of it was based on the approach that both sides should set aside the Kampuchean conflict and take measures to achieve peaceful co-existence of countries in the region. Thach said this did not mean that Vietnam was asking ASEAN to "accept the fait accompli" in Kampuchea or to stop "criticizing" the Vietnamese presence in the war-torn country.

He urged that the two sides sit down to work out measures to settle their differences without outside interference, to prevent conflicts between them from further escalation and to bring about favourable conditions for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

ASEAN had tried without success for four years the approach in which the Kampuchean problem must be first settled before relations between the two regional groupings could improve, the Vietnamese foreign minister said. He said the ASEAN's approach had only let conflicts get out of control and further escalate to the benefits of neither side.

Although Thach said he agreed to consider Sitthi's call for Vietnamese troops to pull back 30 km from the Kampuchean border, he hinted that it will take a long time before he gives any reply. "In Asia, time does not come in seconds or minutes, but in days, months or years," he said.

Asked whether Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime's initiative for a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border was still alive, Thach said he put forward some new proposals as to how to ensure peace, stability and security on both sides which was based on the framework that measures must be taken to build up confidence on both sides. "And on the question of security between Thailand and Kampuchea, the same assurances for the security of both sides must be achieved; otherwise, it would be an unfair deal," said the foreign minister.

He also said the question of security of Thailand and Kampuchea was essentially a problem between the Indochina states and China, and not one with ASEAN. But he added it could be partially solved without China.

Thach said Sitthi agreed to visit Hanoi "at the right time" and did not set as a condition for the visit that Vietnam must first abide by the pullback call.

Asked whether the proposal for Vietnam and Laos to hold talks with ASEAN was still being pursued, Thach said the "sensitive" matter was discussed in yesterday's talks, but declined to reveal its detail. "Sometimes there is confidentiality between husband and wife," he said jokingly.

He added that Sitthi needed time to consult with the other ASEAN partners on the Vietnamese proposals while he also had to take time to consult with the other Indochina states.

On Australian aid to Vietnam, Thach said Vietnam would thank Australia if it resumed aid to Vietnam, "big or small". The question of the Australian aid was not the size of the aid, he said, but that the aid must be free of strings based on political considerations.

The Vietnamese foreign minister also said Hanoi had sought to negotiate with China through intermediaries to normalize their relations. "We have tried our best to contact and negotiate with Beijing," he said.

LACK OF 'OLD SHIBBOLETHS' IN THACH TALKS LAUDED

BK100424 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Thach Opens Door Just a Little for a Dialogue"]

[Text] Round one goes to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in yesterday's discussions held between him and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. For the first time Thach has said that Vietnam wants an independent, neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea. That is what ASEAN wants, and it is also what China wants. In a larger context that is what the 100-odd nations of the non-aligned grouping want and what the United Nations wants. We will not try to be condescending and say that Vietnam has made a concession but we would say that Vietnam has fully realized that she has to go along with world opinion.

We would go one step further and say that Thach has been more forthcoming than during his previous visits and has, for the first time, said that there is the possibility of a political solution to what is now happening in Kampuchea. For that matter, this is the first time Vietnam has admitted that Kampuchea is a problem. We have to laud Thach for not coming up with old shibboleths like the situation in Kampuchea being "irreversible" or that the Kampuchean question can be resolved only when the "Chinese threat" is removed.

To crow from the rooftops that it is a signal victory for ASEAN, especially for our foreign minister, that we had moved the pieces in the Southeast Asian chessboard with superb foresight is both premature and uncalled for. As Winston Churchill might have said, this is the beginning of the beginning to a political solution to the tortured nation that is Kampuchea. But however narrow is the opening which Thach has created, those countries which are directly concerned about the guerrilla warfare and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea should try their best to widen the opening and get a political dialogue going.

It is very easy to be sarcastic and say that what Thach has told Sitthi is a string of words which have no meaning so long as 180,000 Vietnamese troops still stay in Kampuchea. There is also the question how much conviction his words will carry in Beijing. Would Vietnam's wish to see an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea be reinforced by a Kremlin statement? It is easy to underline the negative. It is also very easy to come up with a host of speculations as to why Vietnam has changed course and is thinking of a political solution to Kampuchea.

But while we keep our speculations and doubts up our sleeve, we do consider Thach's statement as a foundation on which some sort of a future for Kampuchea can be built. President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea exhumed an old idea that a coalition government -- which would represent the present three factions under Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan along with the Heng Samrin regime -- should be set up in Phnom Penh. The International Conference on Kampuchea also formulated such a move to be followed by elections held under UN auspices.

After all, Kampuchea belongs to the Kampucheans and that country has to be independent, and not under occupation. But the question of whether the Kampucheans want to be neutral and nonaligned is up to them. And again the nations of the world may decide that Kampuchea should be neutral and there is a precedence for it -- neutrality was imposed on Austria by the allies who won World War II.

Certainly, Thach has created the desideratum for a dialogue and this should be assiduously followed up. One may easily come to the obvious conclusion that he was side-stepping the question of the 30 km pullback -- we do not think he has done that because this is the monsoon season and, as during the past four years, the Vietnamese troops have pulled back to defensible positions.

We are confident that Foreign Minister Sitthi will go to Hanoi and will do his best to follow up and to try and build on the foundation which Thach has laid. Thach has been blowing hot and cold both in Thailand and in the Philippines, but the kernel has to be winnowed from the jargon with which he is at complete ease.

EXPLOSIVES INDICATED AS CAUSE OF HELICOPTER CRASH

BK100650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Maj Gen Sunthon Phongsomphong, commander of the Army Aviation Center in Lop Buri Province, told newsmen during an interview at the National Assembly building this morning that the investigation into the cause of the 8 June helicopter explosion in Nakhon Ratchasima Province is expected to be completed within 7-10 days.

However, he disclosed that the primary examination indicated that the explosion was caused by an explosive rather than by the engine. He said that normally it would be impossible for the bodies of the officials on board and the aircraft device called a transmission [last word in English] to reach the ground before the aircraft because the device is very heavy.

He said it is a routine practice for the pilot to check the aircraft before flying. It was impossible that the pilot did not know in advance that the transmission [last word in English] would fall from the aircraft.

Besides, the pilot of another helicopter, which followed the aircraft that exploded, revealed that he saw the passenger door of the aircraft fly away when the explosion occurred. Moreover, authorities also found carbon deposits on the engine blanket. Specialists are examining the carbon deposit.

The army still has nearly 100 helicopters of this type. However, he reaffirmed that these helicopters constantly undergo regular engine checkups.

'THAI MILITARY SOURCES' ON FIGHTING IN BURMA

BK100210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot -- Thai military sources reported a lull in the fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese soldiers in Burma opposite here but said a new battle could erupt at any time.

The source said the two rival forces were moving their men about in the area opposite this northwestern border district of Tak yesterday.

Two Burmese helicopters, believe to be transporting logistic supplies, were spotted opposite Ta Song Yang District some 80 kilometres north of here.

It was also reported that more than 300 Karens have been moved down from further north to reinforce their stronghold opposite Mae Sot.

The military sources said that it was the first time that the Burmese had launched an offensive against the Karen strongholds in the rainy season. The battle which had just subsided was part of a Burmese military operation codenamed "Monsoon," they said, adding that judging from the movements of troops by the two sides, it was likely that new fighting would break out soon.

A number of Karen and Burmese refugees who sought shelter at Wat Mae Tan Nua in Ta Song Yang District opposite the Karen base of Maw Pokay were yesterday reported to have crossed back into Burma. Some Thai villagers who sought temporary sanctuary at the temple also returned home yesterday. About 1,000 Burmese, Karen and Thai villagers were still staying at the temple yesterday.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL NOTES GRITZ DEPARTURE

BK100258 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Former Green Beret Col James "Bo" Gritz left Thailand yesterday evening aboard a Thai International flight to Hong Kong, Immigration Police Division Commander Pol Maj-Gen Nat Minakanit told the BANGKOK POST. He said that Gritz, recently declared "persona non grata," left unaccompanied after being interrogated by the Thai immigration authorities at Don Muang Airport about his activities while in Thailand.

The former Vietnam war veteran denied violating Thai law and said he had not crossed into Laos again to search for American prisoners-of-war.

Gritz, during the interrogation, said he had been to Ayutthaya and Phatthaya during his stay here. His visa was due to expire tomorrow. He told immigration officials at the airport that he entered the country at Don Muang Airport.

He left yesterday at 6:30 p.m. on Thai flight for Hong Kong, Pol Maj-Gen Nat said.

OFFICIAL WARNS BUSINESSMEN ON SRV ECONOMY

BK100742 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, warned Thai businessmen not to overestimate Vietnam's economic condition because, in fact, Vietnam's economy is near the state of bankruptcy. He said Vietnam has little buying power.

Regarding the talks between the Thai and Vietnamese foreign ministers in Bangkok yesterday, Squadron Leader Prasong said the Thai Foreign Ministry's flexible attitude manifested during the talks indicated Thailand's sincerity in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem. However, we must be very careful with the Vietnamese foreign minister's words because politicians and diplomats from communist countries often resort to propaganda tactics when they hold talks.

Vietnam's foreign debt currently about U.S. \$4 billion. International finance institutes have now refused to give loans to that country. Vietnam has not yet paid the 400-million-baht credit earlier granted by Thailand. However, the Thai Government still permits trade with Vietnam, but on a small scale and with strict controls on strategic goods.

COMMISSION COMMUNIQUE ON MAY PRC 'WAR CRIMES'

BK091618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jun 83

[9 June communique of the "Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes"]

[Text] In May 1983, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists continued to carry out numerous hostile activities against Vietnam. They ordered their troops to conduct 68 shellings with various types of weapons and to carry out armed intrusions into the areas of Hai Ninh and Binh Lieu in Quang Ninh; Dinh Lap and Van Lang in Lang Son; Tra Linh, Trung Khanh and Ha Quang in Cao Bang; Dong Van, Vi Xuyen and Xin Man in Ha Tuyen; and Muong Khuong in Hoang Lien Son.

They sent bandits to carry out trouble-making activities along the border in the areas of Dong Van in Ha Tuyen and Trung Khanh and Bao Lac in Cao Bang. They dispatched commandos and spies to operate surreptitiously along the border to gather information on the situation of Vietnam, to kidnap or assassinate cadres and soldiers, and to entice or force a number of people to flee to China or to spy for them.

They sent more than 1,100 armed vessels to operate close to Vietnam's sea areas. On 160 occasions, their vessels intruded deep into Vietnamese territorial waters in Quang Ninh and Haiphong Provinces and near Con Co Island in Bih Tri Thien Province.

Their actions have caused great losses of lives and property of the people and they are continuing to cause tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

A development worth noting is that during May 1983, the Chinese authorities made extensive use of explosive charges to quarry stones in a bid to build roads for mechanized vehicles, and they continued to bring their military forces, weapons, and other military equipment close to the border opposite Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, and Hoang Lien Son Provinces. They continued to erect and consolidate their fortifications, underground shelters, and trenches in those sites which they illegally occupied inside Vietnamese territory. They claimed that the area of Noa plains in Thi Hoa village, Ha Lang District, Cao Bang Province, is a marker post of China. They arbitrarily gave Chinese names to various islands and sandbanks of Vietnam's Paracel and Spratly archipelagos in their 25 April 1983 statement on their so-called national standardization of names. These were acts aimed at legalizing the Vietnamese areas which they have illegally occupied. These were also in preparation for their new acts of military adventurism against Vietnam.

The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes sternly condemns and denounces before public opinion these criminal acts against the SRV committed by the Chinese reactionaries.

U.S.-JAPAN EXERCISE ON OKINAWA CONDEMNED

OW100837 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- Under the title "A Dangerous Road" NHAN DAN today condemns the large-scale military exercise being conducted jointly by the United States and Japan in Okinawa.

The paper writes: "This is only one of a series of joint U.S.-Japanese military exercises planned to take place one after another. It shows that the Nakasone administration is pursuing a harmful policy for the country, involving Japan deeper and deeper in the U.S. arms race and its policy of preparing for a nuclear war."

"This is also a blatant provocation to the people of eastern Asia and the Pacific, and a serious menace to stability, security and peace in this region and the rest of the world. Within less than eight months, the Nakasone Cabinet has emerged as a most active administration in re-arming Japan, tightening and broadening its military alliance with the United States. Nakasone himself has declared that he would make Japan 'an unsinkable aircraft carrier'.... The Japanese authorities' policy in favour of the frenzied arms race of the Reagan administration will only increase the danger of a nuclear war in Japan, to the detriment of the fundamental and long-term interests of Japan itself.

"The Tokyo administration is embarking on a dangerous militarist line and becoming involved in the Reagan administration's crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole".

The paper goes on: "The people in Okinawa have demonstrated right at the Blue Beach shores against the U.S. Japanese military exercise. The struggle for peace and against war is surging all over Japan.... The peoples of Southeast Asia, of Japan and the world at large, are following with high vigilance the expansionist and warlike schemes and activities of the Nakasone authorities. The collapse of Japanese fascism almost forty years ago has not yet awakened them."

SRV PROFESSOR CONCLUDES 2-MONTH U.S. VISIT

OW100147 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- Prof. Dang Dinh Ang, of the Ho Chi Minh University on June 7 concluded his two-month visit to the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation with Vietnam.

While in the United States, the professor gave lectures at many major universities such as California, Los Angeles, Caltec, Utah and Buffalo.

In confabs with his American colleagues, the latter expressed the wish for further promotion of cooperation between scientists of the two countries.

Also in this visit, Professor Dang Dinh Ang was invited to participate in a mobilization committee for the creation of an international institute of mechanics.

On June 7 Prof. Ang left New York for Europe where he will attend seminars on non-linear equations in Belgium and France.

PHAM VAN DONG CONDOLENCES ON USSR SHIP ACCIDENT

OW092224 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of sympathy to his Soviet counterpart, N.A. Tikhonov, over a recent accident to the ship "Aleksandr Suvorov," which killed or injured many passengers.

The message said: "I would like to extend to you and through you, to the bereaved families the deep condolences and sympathy of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD WITH USSR SIGNED

OW091049 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- A delegation of the State Commission for Science and Technology led by Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the commission, paid a friendship visit to the Soviet Union from May 25 to June 8.

It had working sessions with G.I. Marchuk, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Science and Technology. The two sides discussed questions concerning the management of the scientific and technical progresses and further strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the years to come.

The delegation visited the State Committee for Standards, the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, several science and production unions, the Institute of Science and Technology, and a number of industrial and agricultural establishments in Moscow, Leningrad and in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

It compared notes with Soviet officials on scientific and technical programming and its implementation in service of the development of the national economy, the combination of scientific research and production, and the long-term programming of scientific and technical progresses.

On June 6, the Vietnamese guests called at the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education. They expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet Union for its devoted assistance to Vietnam in training scientific and technical workers.

Dang Huu and G.I. Marchuk signed in Moscow on June 7 a cooperation agreement between the two countries for the 1983-85 period on planning, management of scientific and technical progresses, and the Soviet Union's assistance to Vietnam in further training managerial cadres of science and technology. Present on the occasion were Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and V.N. Sutrov, vice-chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Science and Technology.

PUBLISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED IN HANOI

OW092226 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- An agreement on cooperation in publishing politico-social books in the Vietnamese language was signed here between the Su That (Truth) publishing house of Vietnam and the Progress publishing house of Moscow during a week-long visit of a Moscow publishing delegation ending today.

While here, the delegation had working sessions with the Su That publishing house and the Social Sciences publishing house, and paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

The Soviet guests were cordially received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Propaganda and Training.

NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVES BANGKOK 10 JUNE

BK101046 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Thursday, 9 June, held talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok.

They compared notes on matters of mutual concern. The two sides agreed to continue contacts and dialogue to promote mutual understanding and create favorable conditions for mutual trust to solve differences. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila accepted the invitation to visit Vietnam at a suitable time. On Thursday evening, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his party called on Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun. The two sides exchanged views on the possibility of developing the relations between the two countries.

The Vietnamese foreign minister left for home on Friday.

SRV, LAOS COOPERATE IN ROAD BUILDING PROJECT

OW100137 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- A delegation of the 8th union of road construction enterprises has paid a visit to the northern Laos province of Phongsali where it is helping in the construction of the 70-km Highway No. 42.

While in Laos, the delegation, led by General Director Le Ngoc Hoan was received by Kham On, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Committee of Phongsali and chairman of the local people's committee.

EFFORTS TO COUNTER SABOTAGE STEPPED UP

BK090742 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] In their effort to fulfill the tasks planned for the first 6 months of 1983, the people's security forces have taken steps to implement the Political Bureau resolution on countering the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The security forces of Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces have adopted various measures to protect socialist property and to step up activities designed to maintain political security and social order.

Under the close leadership and guidance of the party committee and administrative echelons, the security forces in various localities, acting in coordination with the armed forces and mass organizations, have served as the core in organizing internal study sessions as well as study sessions for the masses to analyze the schemes, methods, and maneuvers employed by the enemy to oppose and sabotage the revolution in our country. Through lectures, exchanges of views, and exhibitions, various localities have urged the masses to heighten vigilance in their struggle against sabotage by the enemy in the political, ideological, economic, and socioeconomic fields.

In Ha Son Binh Province, units of the security forces have helped the local party committee echelons disseminate the Political Bureau resolution on countering the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to virtually all districts and cities. Many localities such as Ha Dong City and Chuong My, Quoc Oai, and Lac Son Districts have intensively organized the study of this resolution for the masses in all villages, city wards, state organs, and enterprises. In particular, study sessions have been organized for 15,420 persons, including people in all the state organs and enterprise employees, in Lac Son District.

Along with carrying out mass proselyting, the various people's security forces command posts have detached cadres and combatants from their desk-work duty to coordinate with the security forces of the various districts and cities in assessing the situation, screening political targets in each area, formulating economic protection plans for production establishments, and perfecting plans for suppressing rebellion and curbing illegal emigration to foreign countries.

Meanwhile, in Thai Binh Province, the local security forces have concentrated on satisfactorily protecting socialist property and maintaining social order. By enlisting cooperation from the masses and organizing regular patrols and inspections of the power lines, the security forces have investigated and dealt with three cases involving theft of power cables, recovering almost 2,000 meters of cables. They have also discovered a number of cases involving violations of socialist property, fraudulent business practices, or illegal transportation of goods, recovering more than 60,000 dong worth of property.

Also during this period, the security forces in Ha Nam Ninh Province have opened many courses for all their cadres and combatants to study the Political Bureau resolution on countering the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. All the units have deeply reviewed the situation and the results achieved in the struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities in the economic, national defense, and social order fields. On the economic protection front, in their struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities and negative phenomena, the economic police have coordinated with the gas and oil corporation in inspecting the entire system of depots, storage tanks, and pipelines in the province; helped the managerial organ promptly overcome shortcomings; and satisfactorily organized propaganda activities among the corporation cadres, workers, and personnel.

Generally, all state organs, enterprises, districts, and cities have finished mapping out detailed security plans. A 'villages and city wards have organized patrols and guard forces to protect the oil pipelines passing through their assigned areas and to promptly prevent bad elements from stealing gasoline and oil.

POSTPONEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TAX LEVY URGED

BK091023 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 8 June 1983]

[Text] NHAN DAN today frontpages a report that on 4 June the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued decision No 156-TT on the collection of commercial tax levied on a number of goods self-procured by marketing and consumer cooperatives.

In order to create conditions for marketing and consumer cooperatives to expand their trade so that they can join with the state-run trade sector in controlling the market, the chairman of the Council of Ministers decided to temporarily postpone the collection of commercial tax levied on a number of goods self-procured by marketing and consumer cooperatives such as rice, meat, vegetables, eggs, fish, sugar, honey, fish sauce, seasoning sauces and fuel. In particular, salt is entitled to a tax exemption because it is sold at retail outlets owned by cooperatives.

LATE REPORT: STATION EDITOR ON PRC SCHEMES

BK100804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Article by Station Editor (Vu Dinh Vinh) in feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: According to foreign sources, on 6 June, China began its National People's Congress session in Beijing with nearly 3,000 delegates to meet for 17 days.

They will discuss many issues on China's domestic and foreign affairs and elect many agencies including the country's chairman post left vacant for several years now.

Although not an NPC delegate, Deng Xiaoping attended the opening ceremony as a guest. Earlier, in the preparatory political consultation conference, Deng Xiaoping's role was mentioned three times in an opening speech that, says among other things: We will never forget Deng Xiaoping's marvelous leadership.

Everyone knows that, since the 12th Chinese party congress in September 1982 and the recent drive to reshuffle the provincial administration machinery, all that the Chinese rulers have done is aimed at further strengthening the Deng Xiaoping faction's power. This includes the agreements aimed at reconciling acute differences within the ruling circles.

Under the headline: "Deng Xiaoping, A Small Emperor of Modernization," an article published on the 4 May 1983 issue of French paper LIBERATION emphasized: Deng is the most powerful person in China now. Following the 12th party congress, capitalizing on his strengthened power, Deng Xiaoping unhesitatingly dismissed Wei Guoqing from his position as director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army. Only a few months later, Deng again sought the ways to replace five military region commanders.

In early 1983, the scuffle in China, which was covered up under the name of a structural steamlining campaign, was spreading to provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. The struggle for power was notorious here. Of the 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, only 6 party committee echelons and 5 administrations could succeed in conducting a delegate congress to elect new leadership organs. The remaining localities could not reach any agreement among the different factions, nor could they conduct a congress. Finally, the central authorities in Beijing had to use its power to appoint the first secretaries. In this reshuffle, only the leaders of provinces and subordinate agencies have been replaced. The struggle for power and positions still continues in many localities and an agreement still has to be reached at various levels.

In his 6 June report to the NPC, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang mentioned several issues. In the report, the Beijing authorities once again brazenly blamed Vietnam for worsening Sino-Vietnamese relations -- according to their words -- to a serious level because Vietnam has invaded and occupied Kampuchea, followed a regional hegemonistic policy toward Indochina and Southeast Asia, discriminated against Chinese residents in Vietnam and opposed China, and so forth.

Everyone knows that this is a pretext for China to harass and sabotage Vietnam. No wonder that both Zhao Ziyang and Yang Dezhi said: China must continue to modernize its national defense. The Chinese Army is required to revolutionarize, modernize, and standarize itself and raise its coordinated combat capability of quick deployment under the conditions of a modern warfare.

Considering the aforementioned contention of Beijing authorities, one cannot see anything other than their unchanged hostile policy toward Vietnam, and their major foreign policy still reeks of great ambitions and dark schemes.

Western public opinion usually remarks: Deng Xiaoping's far-reaching and greatest goal is to unanimously agree with Mao in making China a great power by the beginning of the 21st century. Another point on which Mao and Deng would agree is to oppose the Soviet Union. The French paper LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR on 5 May clearly noted that Beijing's foreign policy, especially toward Southeast Asia, was being led by Deng.

The article says: According to traditions, China considers its neighboring countries in Southeast Asia as its satellites which must pay tribute and be grateful to China for its civilization has rescued them from ignorance.

The long standing and the most continuous motive inherent to Beijing's strategy is to return to China its status of spiritual and cultural hegemony. With such a viewpoint, Beijing considers it an unbearable shame in that Vietnam has stood up to check all Chinese influence over Indochina and to oppose Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. Indochina has become the main objective of the ambitious foreign policy of Deng and his faction.

China is now trying to modernize its army of 4,230,000 regular troops with a military budget for 1983 up to \$10 billion -- a publicly announced figure. It is trying to improve its armament and deploy the second generation of nuclear weapons to advance China to the status of third military superpower.

To achieve this scheme, Deng's faction has set a target for its domestic affairs to quadruple the current gross agricultural production volume by the year 2000 from 710 billion in 1982, to 2,800 billion yuan. What measure will it take to do this if not through relying on the West?

On Deng's policies, the foreign press has commented that China has revived capitalism, that the capitalist experiment has been conducted satisfactorily in the heart of Chinese society, and so forth.

In collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Chinese expansionists are continuing their pressure in many respects on Vietnam on the northern border; accelerating plans for opposing and sabotaging Vietnam and other Indochinese countries during the rainy season in various areas, especially in Kampuchea's western border; intensively helping the reactionary forces, especially the Khmer reactionary groups; and stepping up military activities early in the rainy season in conjunction with diplomatic activities in a bid to turn their defeated position into a favorable position for them in the period to come.

In May, the enemy's military activities were intensified. Chinese troops continued to repair roads and combat fortifications close to the Sino-Vietnamese border. Many new blockhouses were built opposite the areas of Hoanh Mo, Quang Ninh Province; and Marker Posts 29, 30, 49, 95, 107, 111, 114, and 120, Cao Bang Province. They dug underground tunnels through hills facing the Van Lang area in Lang Son Province; erected barbed wire fence in the area facing Thuy Khau locality in Cao Bang Province; paved macadam roads to the border adjacent to the Dong Van area in Ha Tuyen Province; and built new roads close to the areas of Ha Lang and Tra Linh in Cao Bang Province.

Also in May, Chinese troops conducted some 50 incidents of armed provocations, shellings, and intrusions into our territory. They were countered and appropriately punished by our troops. A number of them were annihilated or captured by us. In Ha Tuyen Province, of the 16 incidents of armed provocations, 13 involved mortar shellings of Xin Man, Meo Vac and Dong Van. In Quang Ninh Province, there were 14 cases involving enemy reconnaissance and commando teams sent to gather information on the situation of our forces and defense positions close to the border. In Cao Bang Province, along with shellings enemy troops 10 times intruded into our territory to engage in plundering activities.

During the past months, Thai military delegations led by the commander of the Thai naval force and the head of the Thai military institute visited China. They made an observation tour of a Chinese naval base at Wuxi and the Zhenjiang submarine base in Shanghai port.

Therefore, one does not rule out the possibility that the Chinese and Thai sides have discussed plans for coordinated actions in the Thai-Kampuchean sea area and for the sea transportation of weapons to Thailand for the Khmer Rouge.

In late May and early June, many armed Thai boats and vessels, including seven warships of the Thai naval force, violated Kampuchean territorial waters some 220 times near Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands. On land, 20 Khmer reactionary remnants were annihilated when they intruded into Kampuchea from Thailand to engage in sabotage activities.

Thus, we see that the incidents at the Thailand-Kampuchea and China-Vietnam borders, which have led to the tense and hostile situation, have been directed and commanded from Beijing. The Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, while raving about their good will on the various international forums, are holding out their criminal hand in these places. This should prompt our armed forces and people and the peace-loving nations in this region to constantly heighten vigilance.

BRIEFS

HANOI GRAIN COLLECTION -- The Standing Committee of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee recently held a meeting with people's committee secretaries and chairmen of outlying districts and cities and cadres of grain, business, agricultural, financial, banking, and material sectors to discuss positive measures in collecting and purchase of grain, and in implementing the new regulation on agricultural tax. The standing committee affirmed that this is an important task of localities in the months ahead and urged them to seriously implement the new regulation starting from the 5th-month spring crop. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jun 83 BK]

BEN TRE PADDY -- Ben Tre Province has delivered to state granaries almost 7,800 metric tons of winter-spring paddy, achieving 78 percent of its plan norm or 3.7 fold more than the corresponding period last year. Since the early crop this year, the province has achieved 95 percent of its grain obligation task for 1983. The province's grain sector is sending material and consumer goods to various grass-root units to exchange with paddy produced by the local peasants. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 83 BK]

DONG NAI LABOR -- Dong Nai Province has mobilized more than 1,300 families of almost 7,000 person to resettle in various state farms and forestry sites. The province has also resettled more than 650 families of almost 3,400 persons from Thanh Hao, Binh Tri Thien, and Nghe Tinh Provinces. The province is striving to send, within this year, 10,000 workers and 25,000 persons from Bien Hao city to various new economic zones. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jun 83 BK]

COAL SECTOR PRODUCTION -- According to plans, by the end of June the coal sector is to supply power plants with 120,000 metric tons of coal for their reserve stocks, but thus far these power plants only have over 70,000 metric tons in their reserve stocks. In April and May, their coal reserve stocks increased only by over 10,000 metric tons. At present, the amount of coal transported daily to power plants is just enough for their operations, but not for their reserve stocks. Since early this year, the communications and transportation sector has made available sufficient river and rail transportation means to meet coal transportation demands. But since coal production is low and far from achieving planned norms, there must be some kind of assistance and cooperation to help the coal sector boost its production. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jun 83 BK]

BULLETIN TODAY ON SRV POLICY TOWARD KAMPUCHEA

HK090634 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jun 83 p 6

[Column by Apolonio Batalla: "Vietnam's Course"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo put the relations with Vietnam in the broad perspective when at the dinner given for visiting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, he said:

"We do have problems and we have differences in our perceptions on how to resolve them. But as neighbors not only for the moment but for all the years to come, we have the primary responsibility to attend to these problems ourselves and to solve them on our own, hopefully with the cooperation of others who are in our region." "...Neighbors... for all the years to come..."

The two countries have never been truly antagonistic toward each other. It is recalled that the late Ho Chi Minh was one of the first leaders to congratulate the Philippines on the occasion of its independence in 1946. During the Vietnam war, the Philippines sent not fighting men but a civic action group that helped Vietnamese rural folk and ministered to the sick and the wounded, including Vietnamese communists.

Minister Romulo recalled the agreements entered into in 1978 that provided, among other things, that each of the two countries shall not allow any foreign country to use its territory against the other or against other countries in the region. And while the Philippines is committed with the rest of ASEAN and other countries that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, that has not ripened into an attitude of hostility toward Vietnam.

The mutual pledge of 1978 must have been dictated by the feeling of insecurity that countries like Vietnam and the Philippines have in the face of superpower rivalry. For the United States uses Philippine bases while the Soviet Union has access to the naval base at Cam Ranh Bay and others in Vietnam. That gives meaning to some of the provisions in the newly signed memorandum of agreement on the bases treaty. Both countries are wary of getting sucked into big-power conflicts.

One can never tell what the ultimate effect of an enduring feeling of insecurity will be on Vietnam and its neighbors. Vietnam has not fully recovered from the war. It is virtually isolated from the region economically. Most assistance comes from the Soviet Union and some from the other communist countries of Europe. The infusion of foreign capital and the volume of trade will not be enough to put it on par with the economic development of the neighbors.

Additionally, the cost of maintaining the largest standing army in the region is a drain on the economy.

Added to the feeling of economic insecurity is that of political insecurity. Vietnam feels threatened by China. Its occupation of Kampuchea has resulted in unstable political relations with the other neighbors. Somehow Vietnam needs friends, and that is the reason for the Soviet and Eastern European presence in Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

The present policy course will lead to national enervation and the future will be problematical both for Vietnam and the neighbors. On the other hand, withdrawal from Kampuchea will remove outright the obstacle that stands between Vietnam and the other countries. Withdrawal may be interpreted as a sign of weakness, but it may also be taken as the prescription for strength. Reluctance to cooperate with Vietnam arose from Kampuchea, not from the war nor from ideological reasons. If the Kampuchean factor were eliminated, Vietnam would have a healthier intercourse with many countries,

Maybe Vietnam realizes this. Maybe it is carefully measuring the implications to its security in the event it withdraws from Kampuchea, for nobody can be sure. The Kampuchean coalition is a precarious one, and it includes the Khmer Rouge that caused the death of millions of Kampuchians. What will happen to that land, where up to this day people can be heard to say they prefer the government under the Vietnamese to the regime of Pol Pot?

'WAGE DISCREPANCIES' OF U.S. BASES WORKERS CITED

HK100056 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Jun 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] The principle of "equal pay for equal work" is totally ignored at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, at the expense of Filipino civilian workers.

Filipinos employed at the military bases often complain of the "great disparity" between the wages of a Filipino national and a U.S. citizen doing essentially the same work.

These are some of the findings of a government study conducted recently in preparation for the review of the Base Labor Agreement of 1968 expected to start late next month, sources at the Ministry of Labor said. The memorandum of agreement signed last June 1 amending the military bases pact, provided that the review of the base labor agreement will be conducted within six months from the signing.

The study, conducted by the Ministry of Labor's Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies, revealed that the position grading system used in the bases paid Americans the same wages as Filipinos in jobs at least five steps higher in the scale. Some of the specific wage discrepancies cited in the study are:

— A Filipino liquor store manager is paid peso 12 an hour while his American subordinate, a checker, is paid \$3.85, or about peso 39 an hour.

— A Filipino mailman is paid peso 9 an hour while his American counterpart is paid more than \$5 (or more than peso 50) an hour.

— A Filipino ID checker is paid peso 4.30 an hour while an American ID checker is paid \$3.50 (or peso 35) an hour.

— A Filipino supervisory teller receives peso 9.36 an hour while his American counterpart receives \$4.97 an hour.

— A Filipino messenger receives peso 7.42 an hour while an American messenger receives \$4.33 an hour.

— A Filipino cash clerk receives peso 8.46 an hour while an American cash clerk gets \$4.33 an hour.

Respondents to the survey, who were mostly officials and ward leaders of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association, cited another example where a Filipino employee who used to be paid peso 9 an hour is now paid \$3 (or about peso 30 an hour) after he obtained U.S. citizenship. This, despite the fact that his workload remained the same.

ENRILE URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST SUBVERSIVES

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[Text] The Filipino people should be more watchful and vigilant against dissidents who have apparently infiltrated the ranks of legitimate institutions.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile issued this warning during a speech before the Rotary Club at the Hilton. Enrile said that those who join the ranks of the outlawed dissident movement have the wrong idea of freedom, and David Nye has the details:

[Begin Nye recording] The defense minister stressed that the only way to exercise freedom is through the constitutional path. In connection with this principle Minister Enrile said that he abhors the way the stubborn group of ideologues take advantage of each and every flaw of the government to destabilize the country. With this in mind he reminded the people that the greater concern is how to combat black propaganda.

[Begin Enrile recording] Then I would like to call on our people [words indistinct] and more watchful and vigilant attitude against the apparent upsurge of underground activities designed to subvert and divide our people and our society. We must be aware that there is a very thin line -- a very thin line -- that separates and divides legitimate dissent and subversive propaganda, and while we acknowledge the role of legitimate dissent in the promotion of enlightened political decisionmaking, we must warn against the use of constitutional freedoms in (?foisting misinformation) (words indistinct) to undermine the people's faith in the duly constituted authorities and thus erode the will of the people themselves to maintain their freedoms and liberties. [end Enrile recording]

Minister Enrile said, although the dissidents have recently shown considerable strength, the military has countered this without using its full force. [end Nye recording]

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